Report on the Administration of Bu
1877-78

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F.—Marine.

2.—Statement shewing the Strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma during the year 1877-78.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of the force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost, including contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.						
																					Rs.
Sea-going — European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One.	...	6	...	2	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	80,000
Sea-going — Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One.	...	6	...	2	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	80,000
Non-sea-going — European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One.	4	6	...	2	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	52,000
Non-sea-going — Native																					
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	...	2	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	52,000
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	12	...	4	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,000

E.—Military.

1.—*Statement shewing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1877.*

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at end of year 1877.							Average annual pay and allowances of each.					
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year 1877.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Native Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Fighting Men.	Field camp followers and non-combatants	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Camp followers	Total cost including contingencies.
																Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
European — Artillery	418	42	...	8	8	20	11	421	K-1st, 8-8th, 10-8th, 12-8th and 14-8th R. A.	10	19	..	58	403	280	3,437 0 0	...	218 1 7	108 13 0	79 12 4	1,82,012 8 2
European — Infantry ..	1,919	453	..	23	23	130	85	2,134	1-21st and 89th Regts	.	66	..	163	1,569	178	7,094 0 0	..	687 0 0	344 0 0	419 0 0	7,74,890 2 0
Total ...	2,337	495	...	31	31	150	96	2,555	....	10	85	...	221	1,972	458	10,531 0 0	....	905 1 7	452 13 0	497 12 4	9,56,902 10 2
Native — Sappers	114	...	...	3	3	6	..	105	D. Co. S. and M.	...	1	2	14	98	7	5,709 0 0	886 3 6	459 2 11	140 0 0	101 7 0	12,544 2 5
Native — Infantry	2,182	122		65	65	163	152	1,924	4th, 6th, 15th, 17th, and 24th N. I.	.	41	78	289	2,971	141	44,240 13 9	3,882 11 0	1,179 3 0	541 11 2	716 15 4	2,56,166 14 0
Total ...	2,296	122	...	68	68	169	152	2,029	.....	..	42	80	303	3,069	148	49,949 13 9	4,768 14 6	1,638 5 11	981 11 2	818 6 4	2,68,711 0 5
Grand Total ...	4,633	617	...	99	99	319	248	4,584		10	127	80	524	5,041	606	60,480 13 9	4,768 14 6	2,543 7 6	1,434 8 2	1,316 2 8	12,25,613 10 7

D.—Police.

[illegible] Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Province of British Burma during the years 1875, 1876, and 1877.

Year.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column 1 discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column 1.			Remarks.
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	
	1			2			3			4			5			
1875	5,838	.	717	97	...	1	614	...	154	1,109	...	186	29	..	47	
1876	5,849	..	750	61	...	...	653	...	142	1,076	...	158	29	..	40	
1877	5,985	...	849	12	...	...	675	...	125	1,050	...	128	29	...	20	

D.—Police.—*Statement 5*—(concluded).

District.	Distribution of force. In district. Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure. Officers.	Men.	On other duties. Officers.	Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men). To area (6). Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	To population (7). Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
Head-quarters	...	...	...	.	5	...	...	...		...	...	..	..	..	...	...
Arakan. Akyab District	1	21	..	17	26	414	73	...	5,117	281,119	1 to 118	1 to 15	..	1 to 626	1 to 786	1 to 254
Kyouk-hpyoo District	1	22	1	11	20	310	...	...	4,969	149,035	1 „ 128	.	...	1 „ 404	...	...
Sandoway ditto	1	12	1	12	15	184	...		3,607	54,061	1 „ 102	...	...	1 „ 240	...	...
Hill Tracts, N. Arakan	...	..	...	...	13	243	...		1,223	12,815	1 „ 47	...	..	1 „ 56	...	...
Total ...	3	55	2	42	74	1,051	73	...	14,526	500,030	1 to 112	..	...	1 to 384	...	...
Pegu. Rangoon District	4	61	...	...	45	360	9	78	5,026	281,992	1 to 101	.	...	1 to 506	...	..
Ditto Town	...	...	2	31	...	7	205	...	45	83,322	..	.	5 to 1	..	...	1 to 340
Thonkwa District	...	13	1	16	19	168	30	...	5,410	262,034	1 to 22	..	.	1 to 813	...	...
Bassein ditto	2	32	2	28	22	223	83	...	6,517	302,858	1 „ 166	...	...	1 „ 772	...	...
Henzada ditto	...	20	..	17	37	302	54	...	4,017	501,243	1 „ 84	...	.	1 „ 1,652	...	...
Prome ditto	1	12	2	12	32	320	84	...	2,887	272,958	1 „ 62	...	..	1 „ 340	...	...
Thayetmyo ditto	1	24	...	10	43	713	26	28	2,397	147,228	1 „ 28	...	...	1 „ 174	...	...
Total ...	8	162	7	114	198	2,153	490	106	26,979	1,721,645	1 to 8	...	.	1 to 558	...	...
Tenasserim. Amherst District	4	27	2	21	67	564	...	...	15,264	225,188	1 to 222	..	...	1 to 325	...	...
Moulmein Town	..	...	1	6	17	142	...	..	10½	51,607	..	...	16 to 1	...	...	1 to 310
Tavoy District	1	15	2	12	16	135	18	...	7,200	77,866	1 to 966	...	...	1 to 391	...	...
Mergui ditto	...	...	...	14	19	159	42	..	7,760	51,856	1 „ 342	...	...	1 „ 230	...	...
Shwe-gyeen District	1	12	..	10	30	310	17	...	5,565	130,281	1 „ 146	...	...	1 „ 358	...	...
Toungoo ditto	2	18	...	...	34	330	35	11	6,354	84,402	1 „ 117	...	...	1 „ 196	...	...
Salween ditto	...	...	...	...	18	225	...	...	4,046	25,769	1 „ 192	...	...	1 „ 106	...	...
Total ...	8	72	5	63	201	1,836	112	11	46,738½	650,960	1 to 201	...	...	1 to 278	...	...
Grand Total ...	19	289	14	219	478	5,060	675	117	88,243½	2,942,605	1 to 129	...	...	1 to 447	...	...

D.—Police.

5.—Statement shewing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the Province of British Burma during the year 1877.

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.										Cost of Police.											
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly, or in part, from Imperial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 23, and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3, 23).	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5, 11).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances permanent or otherwise not included in columns 11, 13, and 14.	Annual average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head-quarters	1	...	3	1						27,000	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1,800	29,400	29,400	...
Arakan. Akyab District	...	1	4	28	...	406	23	...			7,000	382		14,257	56,458	...	...	134	780	88,509	88,509	...
Kyook hpyu District	...	1	3	13		329	25				...	...	...	23,780	48,084	...	...	139	6,146	67,810	67,810	...
Sandoway ditto	...		2	15		269	8				...	...	1,478	8,891	27,888	1,930	...	114	1,096	37,778	34,772	3,564
Hill Tracts, N. Arakan	...	1	2	16		235	8				3,000	1,200	...	6,790	31,934	2,580		151	4,908	58,133	...	...
Total	...	3	11	72		1,261	54				10,000	2,582	1,478	45,197	1,67,064	3,510	...	137	19,562	2,46,730	1,92,596	3,564
Pegu. Rangoon District	...	2	7	41		415	59	1	8		12,240	1,965	17,487	29,440	71,724	3,080	...	142	11,719	1,23,013	1,21,429	1,620
Ditto Town	...	1	8	20		201	15				7,200	...		28,260	35,548	1,320		146	2,400	62,628	...	...
Thonkwa District	...	1	2	17		155	42	3	27		6,000	1,734	1,161	19,740	32,634	1,200		148	5,984	58,606	52,721	5,885
Bassein ditto	...	1	3	22		246	37	11	72		8,100	1,177	...	17,760	50,001	2,244	...	142	6,119	80,601	70,466	15,635
Henzada ditto	...	2	4	31		389	15	9	45		13,200	1,314	2,362	17,176	61,072	1,365	...	142	8,091	104,470	93,370	11,100
Prome ditto	...	1	4	32		228	15	7	76		8,000	371	77,775	18,196	43,672	...	...	141	5,253	96,821	67,334	15,924
Thayetmyo ditto	...	2	3	42		767	5	4	22		11,715	2,961		22,183	1,11,588	3,600	...	140	13,253	1,67,321	1,67,321	500
Total		10	31	237		2,631	171	37	250		65,475	8,933	99,785	1,52,008	1,01,642	12,817		136	52,779	6,98,346	5,74,635	47,474
Tenasserim. Amherst District	...	3	4	66		580	32				13,544	3,725	4,728	28,572	50,084	3,540	...	148	11,069	1,51,974	1,51,974	...
Moulmein Town	...	1	2	15		138	10				5,100	...	341	9,136	26,548	1,800	...	137	3,296	53,800	30,880	22,918
Tavoy District	...	1	2	16		152	19	2	16		13,800	1,160		8,883	21,572	1,260	...	142	6,186	49,628	49,628	3,346
Mergui ditto	...	1	2	19		180	9		14		7,350	583	1,416	9,600	27,000	1,581	...	142	4,442	50,980	50,380	2,140
Shwegyeen District	...	1	3	27		280	31	1	16		5,710	1,161	1,728	14,283	46,192	2,133		139	6,577	76,736	76,736	2,256
Toungoo ditto	...	1	4	31		353		3	32		10,800	1,440	...	17,160	50,916	...		126	7,428	93,826	93,826	6,524
Salween ditto	...		3	14		214	12				4,800	1,260	150	15,000	33,444			148	4,132	58,966	58,966	...
Total	...	8	20	188		1,921	102	6	78		58,187	8,671	8,363	1,02,618	2,00,086	10,476	...	138	44,128	4,77,004	4,77,004	44,196
Grand Total	1	21	65	468	...	5,613	334	41	328	27,000	2,23,662	18,866	1,09,170	2,73,013	8,62,382	26,803		137	1,18,170	14,51,484	8,44,304	95,234

POLICE.

with result of Police Operations.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	11	10	36	70	21	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9	...	77	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	40	76	55	76	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	28	36	60	36	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	163	160	86	76	84	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,202	868	68	68	69	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	42	72	85	72	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,445	1,157	77	69	69	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	12	13	...	32	...	20	16,203	2,754	467	...	2	...
...	...	2	13	100	84	66	57	...	5,190	...	1,064	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	86	65	56	67	39	51	190	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12	9	58	66	50	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	34	35	55	45	54	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	10	80	10	72	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	45	52	37	30	33	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	9	50	50	50	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	4	75	50	75	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	24	23	45	39	44	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	15	66	100	66	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	208	133	69	71	68	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	4	50	25	50	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	34	5	73	80	73	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	390	398	66	68	63	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	56	49	42	51	40	49	...	6	...	6	...	100
...	...	5	9	60	22	42	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	50	100	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	238	251	61	57	63	56	353	250	164	243	64	97
...	...	8	4	87	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1,188	1,102	61	100	57	75	16,736	8,200	631	1,313	3	16
...	...	61	87	59	75	41	66	18,061	31,784	3,938	7,009	21	25
...	...	12	11	16	100	16	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	61	60	54	41	40	1,526	4,495	45	216	2	4
...	...	26	34	50	55	37	33	3,879	2,864	21	674	...	...
...	...	9	21	66	90	25	73	975	2,828	312	1,715	32	25
...	...	46	66	59	66	50	54	2,089	6,075	785	687	38	11
...	...	89	25	62	36	58	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	376	353	68	64	63	60	54,717	41,473	5,968	4,744	10	11
...	...	49	66	69	68	69	65	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	3	100	100	28	100	40	...	55	4	...	...
...	...	695	727	64	65	56	57	81,299	89,519	11,124	15,049	13	16
...	...	877	938	60	72	57	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	67	83	85	72	83	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	68	81	88	60	82	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	185	190	71	54	70	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,198	1,292	72	68	69	72	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

2.—Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime,

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of statement A. 1876.	1877.	Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided. 1876.	1877.	Number of persons arrested. 1876.	1877.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*						
1a	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ..	7	7	57	71	14	10
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy		2		50	..	9
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Govt. notes	21	31	76	52	25	41
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender .	14	16	12	75	19	20
4	224, 225 .	Other offences against public justice	120	120	85	79	167	164
5	143, 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting, or unlawful assembly	111	109	80	71	1,109	883
6	140, 170, 171 .	Personating public servant or soldier .	11	25	54	72	25	43
		Total ..	311	322	82	40	1,459	1,179
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs . ..						
9		Ditto dacoits	8	7		57	12	24
10		Ditto robbers ..	3	12	66	50	3	19
11		Ditto poison . . .					..	
12		Other murders	70	66	60	57	123	85
13	307 ..	Attempts at murder . .	13	11	54	54	14	10
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide . ..	27	24	66	66	35	40
15	304a ..	Causing death by negligence not amounting to culpable homicide . .	11	9	72	77	11	11
16	376 .	Rape .	18	50	37	28	55	58
17	377	Unnatural offences	6	8	66	62	8	9
18	317 318 ..	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth	4	5	71	40	4	5
19	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	21	24	45	31	25	25
20	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .	6	1	60	100	6	29
21	325, 326, 335 .	Grievous hurt	116	109	77	71	211	143
22	328 .	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	2	50	50	4	4
23	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession . ..	12	6	83	66	31	6
24	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon .	261	294	67	70	411	403
25	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	50	36	12	41	59	51
26	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	4	3	25	33	7	9
27	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .	1	1	100	100	2	1
28	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .			.	.	.	.
29	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	190	183	61	61	247	256
30	358 .	Rash act causing grievous hurt	5	4	100	75	8	4
		Total .	861	854	62	69	1,279	1,192
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only.*						
31	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity .	39	47	38	36	87	100
32	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	3	2	33	100	12	12
33	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs .					..	
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	18	35	50	57	36	84
34	392, 393 ...	Robbery — in dwelling-house	29	25	24	32	35	56
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise . ..	17	12	31	75	21	26
		Robbery — other robberies .	30	51	53	19	54	81
35	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435, 440	Serious mischief and connate offences .	69	103	34	77	91	29
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	823	816	12	21	406	378
37	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	44	58	68	65	49	69
38	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	3	2	66	100	7	3
		Total .	1,071	1,151	29	26	803	835
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
39	323 ..	Hurt	609	665	74	73	925	998
40	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	53	58	94	75	68	83
41	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement .	29	23	80	78	73	61
42	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	125	119	72	52	189	199
43	374 .	Compulsory labor	1	...	..	..	1	...
		Total .	798	895	74	69	1,239	1,361

Statement 1—(continued).

COGNIZABLE CRIME—(*concluded*).

Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Persons. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Number arrested within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate,—see columns 7 and 8.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of,—e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Property. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
9	10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																			Rs.	Rs.
17	9	1	10	90			7	87	15	5	66	1	5	1	..	.	30	11	31,784	7,009
2	...	1	1	11			1	11	...	.	11				.	.	.	..	..	...
20	4	..	4	77	..	.	14	61	21	5	33		6		2	.	27	9	4,495	216
8	4	..	4	52		.	33	31	14	1	19		.	.	..		22	5	2,864	674
9	2	..	2	21	...		5	21	1		19	1			.	.	10	5	2,528	1,716
25	4	..	4	77	..		15	66	22		44	.			.		40	10	6,075	687
8	...	.	.	29	..		4	25	16	.	9		.	.	.	.	.		...	..
177	6		6	372		1	24	338	115	1	228				8	1	635	150	41,473	4,744
38	1	.	1	68		1	2	66	21		45	.	.	.	.		..	..	...	..
2	..	.	.	3	.			3	.	.	3	.	.	.				1	..	4
306	30	2	32	801	.	2	91	727	225	12	177	2	11	1	10	1	773	200	80,519	15,049
486	14		11	982	2		60	938	247		670	1			11		.	.	...	..
44	6	.	6	77	..		.	83	23	.	60						...	.	..	..
18	...	.	.	81	.	...	.	81	32		49			.	.	...	..		.	...
78	...	...	.	190	.	.	9	190	82		103	2			3	.	...	..	...	...
...	..		..	...				.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	...	..	..	...
626	20	.	20	1,339	2		69	1,292	384	.	891	3			11	.	...	.	.	..
51	1	.	1	148		.	6	143	72	..	69	1	..	.	1	.	1	.	25	.
56	...	..	.	102	.		2	100	33	.	67				..	.	2	.	22	...
149	7	..	7	461		9	10	410	177		229	2	1	8	2	.	625	317	1,13,149	56,984
3,718	79	1	80	6,563	2	22	442	6,291	1,642	5	4,574	3		...	66	1	8,597	4,312	2,00,781	74,184
106	2	..	2	177	..	.	9	170	53		112	..		.	4	1	131	71	21,061	13,978
421	5	.	5	800	...	..	25	870	291	...	576	..		.	3		32	493	1,158	22,190
219	8	..	8	458	..		13	454	145	.	306	.	..	..	2	.	1	1	5	10
3	..	..	.	3	..			3	.	.	3	.	...	.	.		.	..	54	..
4,718	102	1	103	8,802	2	31	127	8,140	2,413	5	5,936	6	1	8	78	2	9,159	5,194	43,825	1,67,346
...	...	...	...	4	.			4	4		..	.	.	..	.	.	..	..	...	..
761	37	...	37	1,618	.	3	37	1,611	500		1,129	..	.	1	15		..	..	...	...
2	..	...	.	7				7	1	..	6	.	.	...	.	..	...	..	...	.
500	66	...	66	3,951	1	5	42	3,971	863	.	3,070		..	...	38	...	..	..	...	...
1,095	13	...	13	1,581	2	1	11	1,587	347	1	1,235	1	..	.	11	...	..	...	...	...
8	...	..	...	9	...	..	..	9	..	1	8	.	.		..	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	..	.	..	..	...	.	..	.	..		.	.		.	.	...	...	...
...	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	...		..	.	..	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
5	...	...	.	10	...	..		10	5	.	5	..	..	...	..		..	..	...	...
3,285	28	...	28	6,737	...	..	11	6,753	690	..	6,035	1	...	1	27	..	...	..	...	...
86	...	..	..	117	..	...	1	116	17	...	98	...	..	..	1	..	...	..	...	...
5,749	144	..	144	14,067	3	9	102	14,101	2,427	1	11,576	2	...	2	95	...	...	...	...	...
12,199	378	4	382	27,204	12	64	778	26,819	6,137	43	20,261	16	13	14	253	9	10,252	5,403	5,25,977	1,83,780

D.—Police.—

PART I.—

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police, see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases taken into Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	43	4	47			26
32	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity...	2	...	..	.	..	2
33	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	..	..	...			
		{ by other means	32	3	35			26
34	392, 393 ..	Robbery { in dwelling-house	25	..	25	.		13
		{ on the high-way, between sunset and sunrise	12	...	12	..		9
		{ other robberies ...	51	..	51		..	31
35	270, 281, 282, 430, 433, 435, 440 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences	103	...	103			19
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	801	15	816			258
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt . ..	57	1	58	.		33
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually	2	..	2	...	.	2
		Total	1,128	23	1,151	.	.	395
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
39	323 ...	Hurt	663	2	663	2		634
40	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	58	..	58	..	...	58
41	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	23	...	23		..	23
42	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life . .	149	...	149	...	..	102
43	374 ...	Compulsory labour	.	...	...	..		
		Total ..	893	2	893	2	...	816
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
44	428, 429 ...	Mischief	114	...	111	...	...	10
45	453, 456 ...	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking ..	101	..	101	...	...	18
46	379 to 382 .	Theft { of cattle	690	45	735	..	...	238
		{ ordinary	8,671	166	8,834	1	2	4,849
47	406 to 408 .	Criminal breach of trust	187	2	189	..	...	155
48	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	579	4	583	...	....	570
49	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	326	2	328	..	...	314
50	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	3	...	3	.	...	3
		Total ...	10,701	219	10,917	1	2	6,363
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
51	311, 400, 401, C. P. C. ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	4	...	4	.	...	.
52	Chapter XIX., C. P. C. ..	Vagrancy and bad characters	1,124	...	1,124	.	...	1,117
53	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	3	..	3	..	...	..
54	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	661	...	660	1	...	655
55		Do. excise laws	1,316	.	1,314	2	...	1,314
56		Do. railway laws	9	...	9	...	...	9
57		Do. salt and custom laws	.	..	...	...	...	...
58		Do. Stage Carriage Act	..	...	...	...	..	
59		Do. Stamp Act...	7	...	7	..	...	6
60	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 31 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisance	3,630	.	3,630	...	.	3,603
61		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	101		101		...	101
		Total ...	6,855		6,852	3		6,918
		Grand Total ..	20,746	251	20,982	11	4	15,153

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement shewing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, during the year 1877-78.*

Details.	Total of each Station			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs	Total	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military.						
Buildings for European Infantry—						
Rangoon Garrison ...	73,812	5,922	79,734			
Toungoo	.	7,414	7,414			
Thayetmyo	39,844	8,554	48,398			
				1,13,656	21,920	1,35,576
Buildings for Regal Artillery—						
Thayetmyo	334	2,785	2,451			
Rangoon Garrison		2,033	2,033			
Toungoo		2,012	2,012			
Moulmein		188	188			
				334	7,018	6,684
Buildings for Native Infantry						
Toungoo	3,090	2,380	5,470			
Moulmein	.	3,776	3,776			
Rangoon Garrison		2,070	2,090			
Thayetmyo		3,158	3,158			
Shwe-gyeon		2,085	2,085			
				3,090	13,419	16,509
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings—						
Rangoon Garrison	..	6,187	6,187			
Toungoo ..		2,108	2,108			
Thayetmyo		1,849	1,849			
Rangoon Town	3,358	50	3,408			
Moulmein		600	600			
				3,358	10,794	14,152
Works of Fortifications—						
Rangoon Garrison	.	3,306	3,306			
Thayetmyo	.	2,161	2,161			
Toungoo		1,015	1,015			
Rangoon, Monkey Point	91		91			
				91	6,487	6,578
General Cantonment Works and Roads—						
Rangoon Garrison		12,201	12,201			
Toungoo		1,756	1,756			
Thayetmyo		7,723	7,723			
Allanmyo ...	.	2,317	2,317			
Rangoon Town	.	1,879	1,879			
Moulmein .		2,566	2,566			
				.	31,392	31,392
Minor Works—						
Moulmein ...	4,470		4,470			
Rangoon Garrison .	16,154	7,227	23,381			
Thayetmyo	4,908	3,573	8,481			
Toungoo .	9,165	2,298	11,463			
Shwe-gyeon		167	167	34,697	13,365	48,062
Total Military				1,51,558	1,01,395	2,58,953
Civil Buildings.						
Telegraph Works—						
Rangoon .	61		61			
Elephant Point	1,387		1,387			
Rangoon and Elephant Point		700	700			
Bassein	.	186	186			
Akyab		286	286			
Arrakan—Momgdoo .	..	219	219			
Telegraph Works—						
Prome	1,418	264	264			
Prome (Frontier)		207	207			
Thayetmyo ...	.	203	203			
Toungoo		251	251			
Moulmein	.	163	163			
Amherst	321	157	478			
Henzada ...		174	174			
Myanoung.		159	159			
Diamond Island .	254		254			
				5,024	2,999	8,022
Postal Works.						
Rangoon	1,521	322	1,843			
Bassein	255		255			
Akyab .		133	133			
Thayetmyo ..	.	166	166			
Rangoon Cantonment		72	72			
Toungoo	...	200	200			
Henzada	. .	150	150			
Moulmein .. .	.	140	140			
Prome	1,538	...	1,538			
Kyouk-hpyoo	270		270			
				3,584	1,183	4,767
State Prison—						
Rangoon Cantonment		100	100	.		
Rangoon .	259	890	1,149			
				259	990	1,249
Carried forward				8,866	5,172	14,038

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Statement of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of British Burma for the year 1877-78.*

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
	Last year.	Present year. 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	4,087	4,126
Civil and Political Establishment	6,29,751	4,94,482
Minor Department charges	25,243	69,637
Judicial charges	7,39,000	7,55,138
Marine ditto	2,11,374	2,28,527
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	84,481	87,879
Loss by exchange on transactions with London	249	7,781
Ecclesiastical charges	38,348	38,585
Medical ditto	84,530	93,177
Miscellaneous	19,391	19,957
Allotments for Provincial Services	29,98,856	30,00,000
Total Imperial	48,65,325	47,99,190
Provincial Services	35,88,863	34,70,493
Local Funds	16,62,231	14,61,463
Municipalities	11,61,581	10,89,655
GRAND TOTAL	1,12,78,000	81,20,810

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of British Burma for the year 1877-78.*

Receipts	Amount	Disbursements	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs
Cash balance of last year	45,92,572	Expenditure as per statement No 2	81,20,810
Net receipts as per statement No 1	2,09,95,982	Loans	1,10,000
Receipts on account of loans	65,265	Advances made	4,79,043
Advances recovered	4,07,167	Deposits repaid	10,83,557
Deposits received	10,23,986	Savings Banks	67,441
Ditto, Savings Banks	75,916	Cash remittances between Treasuries	58,10,593
Cash remittances between treasuries	58,10,593	Forest cash remittances	24,36,673
Forest cash remittances	24,36,653	Remittances to other Governments and Departments	1,58,09,296
Remittances to other Governments and Departments	61,46,366	Bills drawn on other Treasuries	17,61,438
Bills drawn on other Treasuries	17,60,852	Ditto ditto Governments	1,16,551
Ditto ditto Governments	1,15,877		
Total	4,31,31,259		
Deduct disbursements	3,84,95,392		
Balance at close of the year 1877-78	46,35,867	Total	3,84,95,392

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

1.—Statement of the Gross and Net Resources of the Province of British Burma for the year 1877-78.

Sources of Income	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks	Charges against income: Charges on collection, including cost of salt and opium and maintenance of reproductive works.	Charges against income: Allowances and assignments payable under treaty and other engagements.	Charges against income: Allowances to District and Village Officers, and remainders and charitable grants.	Charges against income: Total	Net receipts.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Land Revenue	78,56,487	1,802	10,53,277			10,55,079	68,01,408
Forests	16,01,083		8,55,816			8,55,816	7,47,267
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	17,60,781	4,128	11,100			18,228	17,42,253
Total Territorial	1,12,20,351	5,930	19,23,193			19,29,123	92,90,928
Customs	41,69,161	14,962	2,28,681			2,73,613	38,95,548
Import duty	69,561	3,717				3,717	65,817
Excise do	48,101		4,419			4,419	43,682
Total	42,86,826	48,679	2,33,100			2,81,779	40,05,047
Stamps	7,02,207	6,472	12,756			19,228	6,82,979
Post Office	1,73,912		1,06,652			1,06,652	67,260
Law and Justice (Refunds / Real, Fines, &c.)	1,91,400	53,646				53,646	1,37,754
Marine (Refunds / Real)	1,01,391	1,186				1,186	1,00,205
Interest (Refunds / Real)	10,019						10,019
Receipts in aid of superannuation	2,786						2,786
Gain by exchange on transactions with London	5,022						5,022
Miscellaneous	1,19,788						1,19,788
Total	13,06,555	61,304	1,19,438			1,80,742	11,25,813
Total Imperial	1,68,13,732	1,15,913	22,76,031			23,91,944	1,44,21,788
Provincial Services	40,68,337						40,68,337
Local Funds	13,19,910						13,19,910
Municipalities	11,85,917						11,85,917
Grand Total	2,33,87,926	1,15,913	22,76,031			23,91,944	2,09,95,982

F.—Marine.

3.—Statement shewing Religion, Race, and Class of Native Officers and Men of the Marine Service attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1877-78.

Classification according to religion, races, &c	Average age	Average height	Average weight	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste
Mussulmans, Chittagonians	30	5 feet. 3 in.	130 lbs	

C.—Prisons.

Statement 21—(concluded).

1	2	13					14			
		Cost.					Hospital.			
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Serial number.	Jails	Rations.	Guard and establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.	Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
1	Rangoon	712 7 8	559 14 0	129 2 0	1,407 7 8	58 6 4	15	8	1	4·16
2	Moulmein	428 5 2	330 10 9	63 14 8	822 14 7	63 4 9	2	1	1	7·00
3	Akyab	185 2 8	231 6 8	37 14 0	454 7 4	56 12 11	3	1	3	37·50
4	Bassein	349 11 10	339 12 4	29 11 10	719 4 0	71 14 9	3	1	1	10·00
5	Thayetmyo	143 12 10	113 3 5	12 0 6	268 0 9	53 9 9	1	1	1	20·00
6	Toungoo	193 12 0	332 0 0	39 4 8	565 0 8	70 10 1	4	4	1	12·50
7	Kyouk-hpyoo	389 8 0	490 6 0	166 15 0	1,046 13 0	87 3 9	...	...	...	...
8	Sandoway	36 5 3	217 13 0	40 5 3	294 7 6	98 2 6	1	1	...	...
9	Henzada	211 10 0	162 4 0	24 10 8	398 8 8	49 13 1	3	1	1	12·50
10	Myanoung	188 3 9	273 0 0	32 14 2	494 1 11	70 9 5	...	...	...	...
11	Prome	288 11 5	348 1 8	73 2 2	709 15 3	101 6 9	7	3	3	42·85
12	Shwe-gyeen	147 1 4	193 13 3	64 13 6	405 12 1	81 2 5	14	7	3	60·00
13	Tavoy	39 14 0	159 2 3	17 14 10	216 15 1	108 7 6	1	1	...	...
14	Mergui	39 5 2	372 13 4	37 1 6	449 4 0	224 10 0	...	...	...	...
15	Ma-oo-bin	235 10 6	116 11 6	75 11 0	428 1 0	71 5 6	...	...	...	...
16	Ngathain-gyoung	132 0 4	149 10 0	42 5 8	324 0 0	81 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	3,721 9 11	4,389 10 2	887 13 5	8,999 1 6	72 9 2	54	29	15	12·09

C.—Prisons.

21—Statement shewing particulars regarding under-trial Prisoners in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1879.

Serial number.	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
	Jails.	Number remained at the close of the year		Number received.		Total population			Average daily number			Released			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped		Death.		Remaining on 31st December 1879.		
		M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total	M.	F	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Rangoon	19	...	284	7	303	7	310	23	1	24	121	3	124	150	4	154	1	...	1	...	1	...	29	...	29
2	Moulmein	7	...	189	2	196	2	198	12	1	13	88	...	88	97	2	99	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	9
3	Akyab	2	...	132	2	323	2	325	8	...	8	131	2	133	161	...	161	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	8
4	Bassein	6	...	304	4	310	4	314	9	1	10	93	2	95	211	2	213	...	...	...	...	1	..	5	...	5
5	Thayetmyo... ...	5	...	115	9	120	9	129	5	...	5	62	5	67	56	4	60	...	..	.	...	1	...	1	...	1
6	Toungoo	4		164	5	168	5	173	7	1	8	59	2	61	104	3	107	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4
7	Kyouk-hpyoo ...	28	.	338	8	366	8	374	11	1	12	56	4	60	303	4	307	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
8	Sandoway	2	...	80	3	82	3	85	3	...	3	25	3	28	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	1
9	Hanzada	..	..	326	14	326	14	340	6	2	8	154	13	167	161	1	162	2	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	8
10	Myanoung	1	.	157	9	158	9	167	6	1	7	70	5	75	76	4	80	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
11	Prome	10	1	199	18	209	19	228	6	1	7	74	9	83	126	10	136	5	...	..	...	3	...	1	...	1
12	Shwe-gyeen ...	7	...	154	5	161	5	166	5	...	5	71	2	73	77	3	80	4	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	6
13	Tavoy	1	..	46	1	47	1	48	2	...	2	13	...	13	33	1	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Maugi	3	...	43	1	46	1	47	2	...	2	16	1	17	24	...	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
15	Ma-ubin	5	...	194	4	199	4	203	5	1	6	71	1	72	114	2	116	13	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
16	Kyaukta-gyoung ...	1	...	197	...	198	...	198	4	...	4	49	...	49	127	...	127	14	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	7
[illegible]	[illegible] ...	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	114	10	124	1,158	48	1,205	1,896	40	1,936	54	1	2	...	15	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

C.—Prisons.

Supplement to No. 20.—Statement shewing particulars regarding Prisoners confined under the Excise Act in the Civil Jails of British Burma during the year 1877.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12								13			
																				Hospital.								Cost.			
																				A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during this year.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining at the close of the year.		Admissions.		Daily average sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Total charges.		Average cost per prisoner.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M-	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1	Rangoon	64		98	3	162	3	36	1	117	2	.				..	.	15	1			.	.			...	.	2,254 11 0		60 15 0	
2	Moulmein	8	1	22	2	30	3	4	1	27	3			.				3	.			.	.	..	.	..	.	330 12 11		66 2 7	
3	Akyab	..	.	..				.								..				.	..	..	.			.	.	. .		. ...	
4	Bassein	6	1	27	1	33	2	5		30	2	.	...	.	..	.	..	3		.	.			.		...	.	376 4 3		75 4 0	
5	Thayetmyo	7	2	14	2	26	4	3	...	24	4			.	.		..	2		.			..	.	.		.	161 5 9		53 12 7	
6	Toungoo	..		19	5	19	5	4	1	12	5						.	7			...		.	..				389 1 5		73 13 1	
7	Kyouk-hpyoo	2	..	13	2	15	2	3	1	9	1		.	.		.		6	1		.	..	..		..			355 1 4		88 12 4	
8	Sandoway			1	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	.						1				.	...	...	.		.	206 3 10		131 13 0	
9	Henzada	4	..	27	4	31	4	8	1	18	1	..		2		1		10	3	1		1		1	.	12·50		462 12 0		51 7 5	
10	Myanoung	4	..	12	6	16	6	1	1	16	6	.								..	.		.		.		.	145 7 6		72 11 9	
11	Prome	1		57	8	58	8	6	1	48	6			1	1	2		7	1	2		2		2	..	33·33		712 5 2		101 12 2	
12	Shwe-gyeen	4		24		28	.	5	.	27	.		.					1		...		.	.		..	..	...	419 13 11		83 15 7	
13	Tavoy	.		22		22		3		22	..	...				.		.					.	.			.	327 12 6		109 4 2	
14	Mergui	..	.	3		3	.	1	.	2	..	..		.	.	...		1		..		.	.	.	..	.	..	226 0 2		226 0 2	
15	Ma-oo-bin	6	...	28	5	34	5	4	1	28	4	..	...	..	.	.	..	2	1	.	...	...		..		.	.	515 7 1		103 1 5	
16	Ngathain gyoung	3		1	.	4	..	1		4		.	...	.		.		.	..	.	.	..	.	.	..	.	.	83 4 3		83 4 3	
	Total .	109	4	376	39	485	43	85	9	417	35	.		3	1	3	.	58	7	3	.	3		3		3·52	..	6,946 7 1		73 14 4	

C.—Prisons.

20.—*Statement shewing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1877.*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15								16					
																										Hospital.								Cost.					
																										A.		B.		C.		D.		A.			B.		
Serial number	Jails	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining at the close of this year.		Capacity of barracks at 30 superficial feet per head.		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.		Admission.		Daily average sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Total charges.			Average cost per prisoner.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Rangoon	11	7	188	27	199	34	20	2	178	31	.		..		..		21	3	54	..	.	2	34	.	.		.		.		..		631	9	4	28	11	4
2	Moulmein	9	2	109	15	118	17	12	2	98	14		1	..				20	2	20			2	8	.	1		1		.	.			441	15	4	31	12	6
3	Akyab	2	.	34	1	39	1	3	.	34	1			.	..			2		11	3			5	3			.	.	.	..	...	.	100	15	9	33	10	7
4	Bassein	3	..	52	9	55	9	2	1	53	8	.	..		.			2	1	5	2	.	.	3	1	.	...	.	.	..	.	...	.	111	7	3	37	2	5
5	Thayetmyo	10	2	38	12	48	14	5	1	4[illegible]	12		.					6	2	10	6	..	.	5	5	...	.	...		...	.	..	..	149	1	6	24	13	7
6	Toungoo	.	..	16	3	16	3	2	1	15	3							1	.	6	4	..		4	3			...		..		...	.	142	3	9	47	6	7
7	Kyouk-hpyoo	...	.	40	.	40		3	.	34		.	...		..	2		4	..	7	4	..		4	4	15		10		2	.	66·66	..	164	5	3	54	12	5
8	Sandoway	...	.	5	1	5	1	1	1	5	1	.						.	.	4	4	..	.	3	3			..		.	.	...	..	172	1	6	86	0	9
9	Henzada	4	...	61	10	65	10	9	2	52	7	.		2	.	1	..	10	3	6	4	3		.	2	3	1	1	1	1		9·09	.	257	0	2	23	5	10
10	Myanoung	3	...	8	5	11	5	1	1	11	5	.						.	.	6	4	...		5	2	..	.	..	...	..	.	...	.	87	6	4	43	11	2
11	Prome	..	...	8	2	8	2	1	...	6	2		..		.	2	..	.		6	4	..	..	5	4	9	..	5	.	2	..	22·22	..	60	2	10	60	2	10
12	Shwe-gyeen	...	...	15	6	15	6	2	1	13	5	.	.	..	.	.	...	2	1	4	4	..	..	2	3	.	...		.	...	...	...	..	175	3	3	58	6	5
13	Tavoy	1	...	10	6	11	6	1	1	8	6						.	3	...	4	4	..	...	3	3	2	..	1	.	...	...	...	.	177	1	3	88	8	7
14	Mergui	4	..	19	15	23	15	1	1	21	15				..	.		2	..	4	4	..	.	3	3	..	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	409	14	10	304	15	5
15	Ma-oo-bin	1	...	11	3	12	3	1	..	11	3	..	.				.	1	.	..	.	..	—	...		.	..	...	.			..	..	32	1	0	32	1	0
16	Ngathain-gyoung.	1	...	23	5	24	5	2	...	18	5	..		...		.	...	6	.	...		...	.	..			..	..	...	..	...	..	..	95	15	10	47	15	11
	Total	49	11	637	120	686	131	66	14	509	118	..	1	2	...	5	..	80	12	147	47	3	4	87	37	30	1	18	1	5	..	5·57	..	3,211	9	2	40	2	4

C.—Prisons.

15.—Statement shewing the sickness and mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1877.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9														
																				Ratio per cent. of average strength														
																				A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Capacity of the jail barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Rangoon ...	1,938	56	1,984	1,732	20	1,752	2,125	35	2,160	1,281	8	1,289	83	1	84	27	..	27	73·96	40·	73·57	4·79	5·	4·79	0·63	.	0·62	0·92	..	0·91	1·55	...	1·54
2	Moulmein ...	1,602	47	1,649	927	4	931	1,178	7	1,185	522	...	522	26	.	26	37	.	37	56·31		56·06	2·80	.	2·79	0·53		0·53	3·45	.	3·43	3·99	...	3·97
3	Akyab ...	388	11	399	379	1	380	576	2	578	391		391	10		10	81		81	103·16		102·90	2·63		2·63	12·87		12·84	9·40		9·47	21·37	...	21·31
4	Bassein ..	405	16	421	333	2	335	418	5	423	347	..	347	14	..	14	5		5	104·40		104·58	4·20	.	4·27	.		..	1·50	...	1·49	1·50	...	1·49
5	Thayetmyo ...	554	10	564	446	9	455	503	12	515	354	..	354	10	.	10	25		25	79·37		77·80	2·24		2·19	1·56		1·52	4·03	.	3·95	5·60	.	5·49
6	Toungoo ..	298	9	307	137	2	139	171	3	174	330	13	343	12	1	13	9		9	240·87	650	246·76	8·75	50	9·35			.	6·56	...	6·47	6·59	...	6·47
7	Kyouk-hpyoo ...	107	17	124	104	3	107	107	5	172	131	...	131	5		5	13		13	125·46		122·43	4·80		4·77	0·96	..	0·93	11·53	.	11·21	12·50	...	12·14
8	Sandoway ..	50	5	55	38	1	39	59	2	61	42	.	42	2		2	.	..	.	110·52	.	107·69	5·26	..	5·12			..	.	..	.	.		..
9	Henzada ..	101	4	105	123	1	124	234	1	235	126	..	126	5	.	5	19		19	102·43		101·61	4·07	.	4·04		..	...	15·44	.	15·32	15·44	...	15·32
10	Myanoung .	60	4	64	54	3	57	97	6	103	62	..	62	1	.	1	.		.	114·81	.	108·77	1·85		1·75			..	.	...	.	.		.
11	Prome ...	40	11	51	47	4	51	85	7	92	85	4	89	2	1	3	10	..	10	180·85	100·	171·59	4·25	25·	5·88	21·27		19·60	.		..	21·27		19·80
12	Shwe-gyeen ...	36	5	41	72	1	73	107	1	108	99	4	103	4	1	5	7	.	7	137·50	400·	141·79	5·55	100·	6·84	2·77	...	2·73	6·94	.	6·84	9·72	..	9·58
13	Tavoy ...	117	20	137	51	1	52	66	3	69	102	4	106	3	1	4	14	1	15	200·	100·	203·84	5·88	100·	7·69	..	.	...	27·45	100·	28·84	27·45	100·	28·84
14	Mergui ..	25	6	31	6	1	7	20		20	5	.	5	1		1	.		.	83·34	.	71·42	16·66		14·28			.	.		.	.	...	.
15	Ma-oo-bin ..	80	3	83	51	1	52	105	5	110	151		151	2	..	2	2	..	2	296·07		290·38	3·92	.	3·84	3·92	.	3·84	..	.	...	3·92	...	3·84
16	Ngathain-gyoung	18	6	24	19	1	20	39	1	40	12	1	13	1	.	1	2	...	1	63·15	100·	65·00	5·26	.	5·	..	.	..	10·52	.	10·00	10·52	...	10·00
	Total ...	5,809	230	6,039	4,519	55	4,574	5,950	95	6,045	4,040	34	4,074	181	5	186	251	1	252	89·40	61·81	89·06	4·00	9·09	4·06	1·83	.	1·81	3·71	1·81	3·69	5·55	1·81	5·50

C.—Prisons.

12.—*Statement shewing the employment of the convicts in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1877.*

1	2	3		4		5		6						7		
								Employment.						Ratio per cent. of column 5 of those employed		
								A.	B	C.	D	E.	F.			
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number of effective.		Prison officers.	Prison servants	Building and repairing jails	On jail gardens.	On manufactures	Extramural	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.
		M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.									
1	Rangoon	1,650	18	82	2	1,249	18	67	141	38	46	975		5·28	11·12	76·95
2	Moulmein	917	4	10	...	731	2	66	80	21	30	536		9·00	10·91	73·12
3	Akyab	372	1	7	...	309	1	5	10	13	12	270		1·61	3·23	87·39
4	Bassein	329	2	4	...	264	2	16	22	6	13	209		6·02	8·27	79·51
5	Thayetmyo	444	8	2	1	398	8	5	35	4	30	332		1·28	8·82	83·77
6	Toungoo	132	2	5	...	97	1	4	9	6	6	73		4·08	9·28	75·51
7	Kyouk-hpyoo	101	2	3	1	85	2	3	9	3	18	42	12	3·44	10·34	48·27
8	Sandoway	37	1	1	...	31	1	4	4	3	3	14	4	12·90	12·90	45·16
9	Henzada	121	1	2	...	100	1	4	8	7	11	46	25	3·96	7·92	46·54
10	Myanoung	49	2	5	1	42	2	1	4	5	12	22		7·96	7·96	52·38
11	Prome	45	3	2	1	38	3	1	5	2	4	29		2·63	13·16	76·32
12	Shwe-gyeen	62	1	10	...	50	1	.	7	12	12	20		..	13·72	39·22
13	Tavoy	50	1	1	...	42	1	4	5	4	4	26	...	9·30	11·63	60·46
14	Maugai	6	1	...	...	5	1	.	3		2	1	.		50·00	16·66
15	Ma-on-bin	49	1	2	...	36	1	4	4	3	6	8	12	10·34	13·81	34·48
16	Kyaukpyu-gyeing	17	1	2	...	15	...	.	3	7	2	3	...	...	20·00	13·33
	Total	4,361	49	138	6	3,492	45	184	349	134	213	2,605	53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

C.—Prisons.

14.—Statement shewing the expenditure on the construction of new Jails, and on additions, alterations, and repairs, with the gross and net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of British Burma, during the year 1877.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		On jail buildings.									
		A.	B.								
Serial number.	Jails.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.	Total expenditure, columns 3 and 4.	Expenditure on manufactures, (columns 4 D of Statement XIII).	Gross expenditure, columns 5 and 6.	Cash receipts from manufactures (columns 3 A and B of Statement XIII).	Net cost of column 7, minus column 8.	Total expenditure (column 5) per head of average strength.	Net cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Rangoon	232 12 3	18,725 0 0	1,12,649 2 11	1,31,605 15 2	1,66,122 4 11	2,97,728 4 1	2,01,472 14 8	96,255 5 5	71 1 7	52 0 0
2	Moulmein	475 12 2	8,698 0 0	63,650 8 8	72,824 4 10	26,029 15 3	98,854 4 7	43,080 1 2	55,774 3 5	75 1 1	57 7 11
3	Akyab	.	14,720 0 0	22,618 2 8	37,338 2 8	3,386 15 3	40,725 1 11	9,308 0 1	31,417 1 10	95 4 0	80 2 3
4	Bassein	178 8 8	4,180 0 0	26,289 6 6	30,657 15 4	6,355 9 0	37,013 8 4	16,470 10 2	20,542 14 2	86 5 9	57 13 10
5	Thayetmyo	52 1 0	225 0 0	25,059 3 1	25,336 4 1	1,558 0 6	26,894 4 7	9,182 14 3	17,711 6 4	54 0 4	37 12 2
6	Toungoo	292 6 0	257 0 0	11,335 7 4	11,884 13 4	3,205 6 8	15,090 4 0	5,654 9 3	9,435 10 9	75 11 2	60 1 7
7	Kyouk-hpyoo	25 0 0	538 0 0	11,049 5 4	11,612 5 4	547 8 7	12,159 13 11	1,959 5 5	10,200 8 6	92 2 6	80 15 3
8	Sandoway	13 0 0	12,079 0 0	4,827 10 9	16,919 10 9	402 8 6	17,322 3 3	1,735 7 2	15,586 12 1	359 15 10	331 10 1
9	Henzada	.	338 0 0	7,703 10 4	8,041 10 4	2,205 5 6	10,246 15 10	3,950 7 2	6,296 8 3	51 14 1	40 9 11
10	Myanoung	101 13 0	125 0 0	4,912 15 3	5,139 12 3	473 13 3	5,613 9 6	1,445 4 3	4,168 5 3	75 9 4	61 4 9
11	Prome	69 4 0	851 0 0	6,978 3 4	7,898 7 4	399 10 5	8,259 1 9	841 4 3	7,417 13 6	114 7 6	107 8 0
12	Shwe-gyeen	25 2 0	763 0 0	7,196 9 2	7,984 11 2	217 7 0	8,202 2 2	1,634 13 1	6,567 5 1	91 12 5	75 7 9
13	Tavoy	67 2 3	2,003 0 0	6,512 12 0	9,572 14 3	3,590 9 3	13,163 7 6	4,533 6 11	8,630 0 7	159 8 9	143 13 4
14	Mergui	22 11 6	908 0 0	2,893 2 8	3,823 14 2	7 8 0	3,831 6 2	34 3 0	3,797 3 2	294 2 3	292 1 5
15	Ma-co-bin ..	657 11 0	16,097 0 0	6,518 3 6	23,272 14 6	618 11 0	23,891 9 6	1,044 13 11	22,846 11 7	363 10 2	356 15 8
16	Ngathain-gyoung	1 8 0	826 0 0	2,168 14 8	2,996 0 8	55 2 10	3,051 9 6	108 4 11	2,943 4 7	110 15 7	105 4 10
	Total ...	2,214 11 10	82,322 0 0	3,22,373 6 4	4,06,910 2 2						
	Add cost of Inspector-General's Office, travelling on inspections, &c.			.	18,066 1 0						
				Grand Total .	1,24,976 3 2	2,15,137 8 5	6,40,113 11 7	3,02,456 7 8	3,37,657 3 11	86 8 10	68 12 3

C.—Prisons.

15.—Statement shewing the sickness and mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1877.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9														
																				Ratio per cent. of average strength														
																				A.			B.			C			D.			E.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Capacity of the jail barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Rangoon ...	1,938	56	1,984	1,732	20	1,752	2,125	35	2,160	1,281	8	1,289	83	1	84	27	...	27	73·96	40·	73·57	4·79	5·	4·79	0·63	...	0·62	0·92	..	0·91	1·55	..	1·54
2	Moulmein ...	1,602	47	1,649	927	4	931	1,178	7	1,185	522	..	522	26	.	26	37	.	37	50·31	.	50·06	2·80	.	2·79	0·53		0·53	3·43	..	3·43	3·99	..	3·97
3	Akyab ...	388	11	399	379	1	380	576	2	578	402	.	402	10		10	81		81	103·16	..	102·99	2·63	.	2·63	11·87		11·84	9·49	..	9·47	21·37	...	21·31
4	Bassein ..	405	16	421	333	2	335	418	5	423	347	.	347	14	..	14	5	.	5	104·20	.	103·58	4·20	.	4·17	.		..	1·50	..	1·49	1·50	...	1·49
5	Thayetmyo ...	554	10	564	446	9	455	503	12	515	354	.	354	10		10	25	.	25	79·37		77·99	2·24	.	2·19	1·56	.	1·53	4·03	..	3·95	5·60	...	5·49
6	Toungoo ...	298	9	307	137	2	139	171	3	174	330	13	343	12	1	13	9	.	9	240·87	650	240·76	8·75	50	9·35		.		6·56	..	6·47	6·39	...	6·47
7	Kyouk-hpyoo ..	107	17	124	104	3	107	167	5	172	141	..	141	5		5	13		13	125·96	.	122·43	4·80	.	4·67	0·96	.	0·93	11·53		11·21	12·50	...	12·14
8	Sandoway .	50	5	55	38	1	39	59	2	61	42		42	2		2		..	.	110·52	...	107·89	5·26	..	5·12		...	.	.	..				...
9	Henzada	101	4	105	123	1	124	234	1	235	126	..	126	5		5	19		19	102·53	.	101·61	4·07	...	4·03	..	.	...	15·44	...	15·32	15·44	...	15·32
10	Myanoung .	60	4	64	54	3	57	97	6	103	62		62	1		1			..	114·81	..	108·77	1·85		1·75	...	..	.	...	.	.	...		...
11	Prome ...	40	11	51	47	4	51	85	7	92	85	4	89	2	1	3	10	.	10	180·85	100·	174·50	4·25	25·	5·88	21·27	.	19·60	..	...	.	21·27		19·60
12	Shwe-gyeen ...	36	5	41	72	1	73	107	1	108	99	4	103	4	1	5	7		7	137·50	400·	141·09	5·55	100·	6·84	2·77	...	2·73	6·94	..	6·84	9·72	..	9·58
13	Tavoy ...	117	20	137	51	1	52	66	3	69	102	4	106	3	1	4	14	1	15	200·	400·	203·84	5·88	100·	7·69	..	..	...	27·45	100·	26·84	27·45	100·	28·84
14	Mergui ...	25	6	31	6	1	7	20		20	5		5	1	.	1		.	.	83·34	.	71·42	16·66	..	14·28	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
15	Ma-oo-bin ..	80	3	83	51	1	52	105	5	110	151		151	2		2	2	..	2	256·07		250·38	3·92	..	3·84	3·92	...	3·84	..	..	...	3·92	...	3·84
16	Ngathain-gyoung	18	6	24	19	1	20	39	1	40	12	1	13	1	.	1	2	.	1	63·15	100·	65·00	5·26	...	·5	.	.	..	10·52	.	10·00	10·52	...	10·00
	Total ...	5,809	230	6,039	4,519	55	4,574	5,950	95	6,045	4,040	34	4,074	181	5	186	251	1	252	89·40	61·81	89·06	4·00	9·09	4·06	1·83	...	1·81	3·71	1·81	3·69	5·55	1·81	5·50

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement shewing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of British Burma, during the year 1877.*

1	2	3		4		5						6												7
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.												
												A.		B. By Jail Officers.									C.	
														a		b		c		d	e			
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts		Criminal offences		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 C. to column 3.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
1	Rangoon	1,732	20	1	...	162	.	194	.	285		1		30		105		87	...	380	39	...	642	36·64
2	Moulmein	927	4	4	..	408	.	441		631	...	4	.	8	.	184		31	...	574	683	...	1,484	159·39
3	Akyab	379	1	.	..	5	..	493		62				.		455	.	..	..	103	2	...	560	147·36
4	Bassein	333	2	2	...	119		655	2	464	4	2		1		720	4	12	...	425	80	2	1,246	371·91
5	Thayetmyo	446	9		.	16		172	3	303	2	.		.		.	1	39	...	369	83	4	496	109·01
6	Toungoo	137	2	..	...	24		97	2	68	..	.	.	34	2		..	61	...	93	1	..	191	137·41
7	Kyouk-hpyoo...	104	3	3	...	15		5	.	13	..	3	.	9		.	...	.		24	...	...	36	33·64
8	Sandoway	38	1			11		12		12			..	.	.		..	.	..	35	...	...	35	89·74
9	Henzada	124	1		..	62		24	1	24	1	.		..		5	2	..	...	104	1	...	112	90·32
10	Myanoung	54	3	1	...	75	..	33		18		1				23	.	...	...	97	6	...	127	222·80
11	Prome	47	4	.	..	19	.	34	.	3	.		..	.	.	2	...	...	..	54		...	56	109·60
12	Shwe-gyeen	72	1	..	.	46	..	22		106	.			1	..	6	..	1	...	162	4	...	174	238·35
13	Tavoy	51	1		...	2	...	25		33	.	.	...	4	...	27	...	4	...	19	6	...	60	115·38
14	Mergui	6	1	..	..	...	.	3	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	3	42·85
15	Ma-oo-bin	51	1	..	...	72	..	32	.	96	..	.	..	...	...	7	...	...	...	166	27	...	200	384·61
16	Ngathain-gyoung	19	1	1	...	15	..	..	...	9	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	24	...	...	25	125·00
	Total ...	4,519	55	12	...	1,051	..	2,242	8	2,127	7	12	...	67	2	1,534	7	235	...	2,629	935	6	5,447	119·08

C.—Prisons.

3.—*Statement shewing the Convicts in the Jails of British Burma for the year 1877, according to the nature and length of sentence.*

1	2	3																				4				5		
		Classes according to length of sentence.																				Nature of imprisonment.						
		A		B		C		D.		E.		F.		G.		H				I.		A.		B.		Total.		
																Sentenced to transportation beyond seas												
Serial number.	Jails.	Not exceeding one month		Above one and not exceeding six months		Above six months and not exceeding one year		Above one year and not exceeding three years.		Above three years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Rangoon	377	60	897	44	746	17	580	1	690	1	507	1	18	..	35	1	71	...	3	...	240	8	3,704	137	3,944	145	4,089
2	Moulmein	214	14	392	7	185	1	436	2	250	...	170	.	40	.	84	...	1	..	12	...	71	9	1,719	15	1,790	24	1,814
3	Akyab	119	2	519	6	54	1	132	1	42	...	61	...	12	..	6	...	...		..	...	55	6	890	4	945	10	955
4	Bassein	144	18	300	6	127		170	1	27	...	13	...	...	...	4	...	5	..	1	...	25	5	856	20	881	25	906
5	Thayetmyo	94	38	286	27	223	2	337	1	11	..	10	..	...	...	2	..	...	..	...	...	18	10	945	58	963	68	1,031
6	Toungoo	113	29	116	2	59	1	97	1	6	.	2	...	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	20	20	378	14	398	34	432
7	Kyouk-hpyoo	25	7	536	19	119	1	111	..	25	..	2	..	...	..	1	..	.	.	4	..	17	1	806	19	823	20	843
8	Sandoway	6		90	2	30		34	2	4	..	1	...	5	..	.	..	...	...	.	...	1	.	159	4	160	4	164
9	Henzada	117	24	255	2	90		82	2	13	...	16	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	10	2	565	26	575	28	603
10	Myanoung	268	30	300	8	125	1	76	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	49	6	732	34	781	40	821
11	Prome	236	30	281	27	95	1	108	2	12	...	...	..	.	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	15	11	725	49	740	60	800
12	Shwe-gyeen	60	5	176	4	99	3	53	1	11	...	6	.	1	...	1	..	...	..	3	..	55	1	354	12	409	13	422
13	Tavoy	27	4	39	1	21		47	1	2	.	6	1	..	..	1	...	..	...	...	..	7		136	7	143	7	150
14	Mergui	35	1	23	1	5		12	...	4	.	1	...	1	..	1	.	...	...	...	...	5	..	77	2	82	2	84
15	Ma-oo-bin	144	10	286	3	42		27	...	7	...	5	...	..	..	4	1	...	...	...	...	27	1	488	13	515	14	529
16	Ngathain-gyoung	104	3	227	5	21		37	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	385	8	389	8	397
	Total	2,083	295	4,813	157	2,051	28	2,338	15	1,108	2	811	2	77	...	147	3	79	...	31	...	619	80	12,919	422	13,538	502	14,040

C.—Prisons.

4.—*Statement shewing the Convicts in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1877 who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4								5			6			
Serial number.	Jails.	Total.			Number previously convicted.								Ratio of column 4 D. to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (section 318, Criminal Procedure Code).			
					A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.					A. Number imprisoned.		B. Number previously convicted.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F
1	Rangoon ..	3,944	145	4,089	307	6	144	4	100	...	551	10	13·97	6·89	13·71	18	...	1	
2	Moulmein ...	1,790	24	1,814	163	1	50	.	18	2	231	3	12·90	12·50	12·89	15	1	...	-
3	Akyab	945	10	955	53	.	50	..	28	..	131	.	13·86	..	13·71	...	...	...	
4	Bassein .	881	25	906	133	7	40	1	6	..	179	8	20·31	32·00	20·64	7	2	1	
5	Thayetmyo ..	963	68	1,031	145	3	61	2	41	1	247	6	25·64	8·82	24·53	7	3	1	1
6	Toungoo ..	398	34	432	38	6	12	2	3	...	53	8	13·31	23·52	14·12	1	2	...	
7	Kyonk-hpyoo ...	823	20	843	110	.	54	.	54	...	218	..	26·48	..	25·86	1	...	...	
8	Sandoway .	160	4	164	27	.	21	...	7	..	55	...	34·37	..	33·53	1	1	...	
9	Henzada	575	28	603	116	2	18	...	6	.	140	2	24·34	7·14	23·54	15	...	...	
10	Myanoung ...	781	40	821	150	3	50	...	23	.	232	3	29·70	7·50	28·62	36	5	2	2
11	Prome	740	60	800	166	6	61	.	27	1	254	7	34·32	11·67	32·62	20	2	6	
12	Shwe-gyeen .	409	13	422	37	..	15	.	14	...	66		16·13	...	15·63	4	...	1	
13	Tavoy ..	143	7	150	22	...	6	.	9	..	39		27·27	...	26·00	1	.	...	
14	Mergui ...	82	2	84	9	..	..	...	1	...	10	...	12·19	...	11·90	...	...	...	-
15	Ma-oo-bin ..	515	14	529	102	...	9	...	1	...	112	...	21·74	...	21·17	...	..	...	
16	Ngathain-gyoung	389	8	397	56	...	6	...	2	..	64	...	16·45	...	16·12	1	..	...	
	Total ...	13,538	502	14,040	1,634	34	608	9	340	4	2,582	47	18·33	9·36	18·01	127	16	12	3

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement shewing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of British Burma, during the year 1877.*

1	2	3		4		5						6													7
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.													
												A.		B. By Jail Officers.										C.	
														a		b		c		d	e				
Serial number	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
1	Rangoon	1,732	20	1	..	162	.	194	..	285	.	1	.	30		105	.	87	..	380	39	...	642		36·64
2	Moulmein	927	4	4	..	408	.	441	.	631	...	4		8		184	.	31	...	574	683	..	1,484		159·39
3	Akyab	379	1	.	..	5	..	493		62		..			..	455	.	...	..	103	2	...	560		147·36
4	Bassein	333	2	2	...	119		655	2	464	4	2		1		720	4	12	...	425	80	2	1,246		371·91
5	Thayetmyo	446	9	..		16		172	3	303	2	..	.	..	..	..	1	39	...	369	83	4	496		109·01
6	Toungoo	137	2	...	...	24		97	2	68	..	..	..	34	2		..	61	...	93	1	.	191		137·41
7	Kyouk-hpyoo	104	3	3	...	15		5	.	13	...	3	.	9			...	..	..	24	...	...	36		33·64
8	Sandoway	38	1		..	11		12		12	.	.	..	..			..	...	..	35	...	...	35		89·74
9	Henzada	123	1	.	...	62	.	24	1	24	1	..		...	..	5	2	...	...	104	1	...	112		90·32
10	Myanoung	54	3	1	...	75	..	33	..	18	..	1			..	23	...	...	...	97	6	...	127		222·60
11	Prome	47	4	...	..	19	.	34	.	3	.		.	.	.	2	...	.	..	54	..	...	56		109·60
12	Shwe-gyeen	72	1	...	..	46	..	22	.	106	..		..	1	...	6	...	1	..	162	4	...	174		236·35
13	Tavoy	51	1	..	...	2	...	25	.	33	...	.	...	4	..	27	...	4	...	19	6	...	60		115·38
14	Mergui	6	1	..	...	...	..	3	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3		42·85
15	Ma-oo-bin	51	1	...	...	72	..	32	..	96	...	..	..	...	...	7	...	...	...	166	27	...	200		384·61
16	Ngathain-gyoung	19	1	1	...	15	...	.	...	9	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	25		125·00
	Total ...	4,519	55	12	...	1,051	...	2,242	8	2,127	7	12	...	87	2	1,534	7	235	...	2,629	935	6	5,447		119·08

C.—Prisons.

1—*Shewing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1877.*

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8				9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
								Received from other jails							Transferred to other jails				Released during the year.																										
								A.		B.					A.		B.		A.		B.		C.		D.																				
																									By order of Government.																				
																									(a).		(b).																		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation, or to other jails.		Total population.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
1	Rangoon ...	1,940	26	2,004	119	3,944	145	680	3	31	1	4,655	149	4,804	249	..		.	27	1	2,057	122	47	..	..	.	413	6	34		3	.		..	5	..	27	..	1,793	20	1,813	1,732	20	1,752
2	Moulmein ..	1,142	4	648	20	1,790	24	34	.	..	.	1,824	24	1,848	124	..	3	...	26	2	521	17	31	...	..	...	213								8	...	37	...	661	5	666	927	4	931
3	Akyab ...	313	1	632	9	945	10	336	1	1	...	1,282	11	1,293	63	...	5	..	19	2	511	7	14	.	..	.	62	1							1	..	81	..	535	2	537	379	1	380
4	Bassein ...	374	5	507	20	881	25	173	1	..		1,054	26	1,080	55	1	9	.	18	2	467	19	29	1	...	...	95	1							1	..	5	...	375	2	377	333	2	335
5	Thayetmyo ...	496	8	467	60	963	68	212	5	.	..	1,175	73	1,248	26	..	2	.	19	3	474	57	47	6	...	.	136	3							.	..	25	..	446	4	450	446	9	455
6	Toungoo ...	115	...	283	34	398	34	51	...	...	...	449	34	483	9	1		..	.	.	296	26	39	2	2	.	29	.	...	...				..	2	..	9	...	153	5	158	137	2	139
7	Kyouk-hpyoo ...	94	4	729	16	823	20	.	...	..	..	823	20	843	310	..	1	..	2	.	325	13	31	..	.	..	29	2							3	...	13	..	109	5	114	104	3	107
8	Sandoway ...	57	2	103	2	160	4	1	...	.		161	4	165	35	1	.	..	8	1	68	..	5	1	..	..	14	1						..	...	..	..	..	31	...	31	38	1	39
9	Henzada ...	108	1	467	27	575	28	254	2	...	.	829	30	859	299	3	3	.	5	.	357	24	23	1	..		20			...		2	.		..		19	...	99	2	101	123	1	124
10	Myanoung ...	42	...	739	40	781	40	38	...	..	...	819	40	859	314	3	.	...	1	..	375	31	50	3	...	..	18	.		..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	61	3	64	54	3	57
11	Prome ...	48	1	692	59	740	60	...	...	..	.	740	60	800	311	7	7	.	1	1	359	49	4	1	...	..	16			..	..	.	.		1	...	10	...	31	2	33	47	4	51
12	Shwe-gyeen ...	93	1	316	12	409	13	7	1	..	.	416	14	430	81	...	.	...	20	1	207	9	22	...	..	..	32	...	..	...		...	1	3	..	7	..	44	3	47	72	1	73
13	Tavoy ..	61	2	82	5	143	7	20	...	..	...	163	7	170	9	.	..	.	9	..	67	5	4	..	1	...	15	.		...	.	..	..	..	.	.	14	1	44	1	45	51	1	52
14	Mergui ...	8	1	74	1	82	2	...	..	...	...	82	2	84	22	..	...	...	...	...	44	2	1	..	...	..	6	...		...	...	...		...	...				9	...	9	6	1	7
15	Ma-oo-bin ...	50	2	465	12	515	14	102	1	...	...	617	15	632	165	...	4	1	4	..	331	9	11	1	...	.	37	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	2	...	63	2	65	51	1	52
16	Ngathain-gyoung	12	1	377	7	389	8	13	...	...	..	402	8	410	199	1	...	...	...	1	164	3	25	2	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	2	...	12	1	13	19	1	20
	Total ...	4,953	59	8,585	443	13,538	502	1,921	14	32	1	15,491	517	16,008	2,271	17	34	1	150	14	6,533	393	383	18	3	...	1,135	15	34	3	...	..	2	1	26	...	251	1	4,666	57	4,723	4,519	55	4,574

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement shewing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of British Burma, during the year 1877.*

1	2	3		4		5						6												7
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.												
												A.		B. By Jail Officers.								C.		
														a		b		c		d	e			
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 C. to column 3.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
1	Rangoon ...	1,732	29	1	...	162	.	194	.	255	.	1		30		105		87	..	380	39	.	642	36·64
2	Moulmein ...	927	4	4		408	..	441		631	.	4		8		184		31	..	574	683	.	1,484	159·39
3	Akyab ...	379	1	.		5	.	493		62	.			.		455		...	..	103	2	...	560	147·36
4	Bassein ...	333	2	2	...	119		655	2	464	4	2		1		720	4	12	...	425	80	2	1,246	371·91
5	Thayetmyo ..	446	9	..		16		172	3	303	2	.	.	.		.	1	39	...	309	83	4	496	109·01
6	Toungoo ...	137	2	.	..	24	.	97	2	68		.	.	34	2	.	..	61	...	93	1	...	191	137·41
7	Kyouk-hpyoo...	104	3	3	...	15		5		13	.	3	..	9		.	..	.	.	24	..	..	36	33·64
8	Sandoway ...	38	1		...	11		12		12		.	.	...	.		...	.	..	35	..	...	35	89·74
9	Henzada ...	123	1		...	62		24	1	24	1	.		...		5	2	..	..	104	1	...	112	90·32
10	Myanoung ...	54	3	1	...	75	..	33	.	16		1			.	23	..	....	...	97	6	...	127	222·60
11	Prome ..	47	4	...	..	19	.	34	.	3	.	.			.	2	...	.	...	54	..	..	56	109·60
12	Shwe-gyeen ...	72	1	.	..	46	.	22	.	106				1	..	6	.	1	..	162	4	...	174	238·35
13	Tavoy ...	51	1		...	2	...	25		33	.	.	.	4	...	27	...	4	...	19	6	...	60	115·38
14	Mergui ...	6	1	.	..	...	...	3	...	.	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	3	42·85
15	Ma-oo-bin ...	51	1	..	...	72	.	32	.	96	...	.	..	..	..	7	...	...	...	166	27	...	200	384·61
16	Ngathain-gyoung ...	19	1	1	..	15	...	.	..	9	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	25	125·00
	Total ...	4,519	55	12	...	1,051	...	2,242	8	2,127	7	12	...	87	2	1,534	7	235	...	2,629	935	6	5,447	119·08

B.—Judicial.

12.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1877-78.*

District.		Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b and c.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause d).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses a and b.	Leases for one year or less (see item 18, clause c), and leases exempted under the provision in section 17.	Awards (section 18, clause d).	Miscellaneous registration other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fee paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
										Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan	Akyab	1	1	193	74	.....	...	9	277	473 8 0	34	1	...	1	...	9	...	45	63 8 0	218,811 3 0
	Kyouk-hpyoo	1	1	...	70	.	.	.	71	108 8 0	..	1	.	.	..	...	...	1	2 0 0	27,630 0 0
	Sandoway	1	...	8	2	.	.	.	10	18 0 0	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,080 0 0
	Total	3	2	201	146	.	...	9	358	598 0 0	34	2	..	1	...	9	.....	46	65 8 0	2,48,521 3 0
Pegu	Rangoon	4	13	443	457	102	..	9	1,024	2,886 0 0	34	3	...	...	.....	5	1	43	86 8 0	29,56,102 4 11
	Thonkwa	5	..	17	5	..	..	..	22	39 0 0	1	1	...	...	.	..	...	2	2 0 0	15,232 8 0
	Bassein	3	1	46	105	..	...	..	152	266 0 0	15	3	..	...	...	.	..	18	18 0 0	1,17,098 0 0
	Henzada	4	..	19	95	17	..	...	131	228 0 0	6	2	4	..	.	...	...	12	12 0 0	77,010 9 3
	Prome	4	4	73	253	.	..	...	330	537 0 0	7	...	...	.		...	..	7	7 0 0	1,50,695 1 0
	Thayetmyo	3	....	43	72	20	..	.	135	242 8 0	2	4	..	...	..	.	...	6	4 8 0	1,05,272 14 8
	Total	23	18	641	987	139	..	9	1,794	4,198 8 0	65	13	4	..	.	5	1	88	130 0 0	34,21,411 5 10
Tenasserim	Amherst	3	12	476	162	3	.	1	654	1,608 8 0	37	...	...	..	.....	.....	..	37	37 0 0	11,73,460 0 0
	Shwe-gyeen	2	1	32	69	.	2	.	104	165 8 0	7	...	...	.	...	....	...	7	7 0 0	37,086 14 0
	Toungoo	2	3	45	34	..	.	.	82	118 0 0	6	5	..	.	..	...	...	11	11 0 0	39,155 0 0
	Tavoy	1	...	68	98	.	..		166	326 0 0	...	....	...	.	.....	.	...	.....	.....	74,154 0 0
	Mergui	2	...	40	53	..	...	..	93	146 0 0	2	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3 0 0	45,251 0 0
	Total	10	16	661	416	3	2	1	1,099	2,364 0 0	52	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	58 0 0	13,69,106 14 0
Grand Total, British Burma		36	36	1,503	1,549	142	2	19	3,251	7,160 0 0	151	21	4	1	.....	14	1	192	253 8 0	50,39,039 6 10

B.—Judicial.

12.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts, &c.*—(concluded).

District.		Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.					Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under column 27.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
		Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property (section 18, clause e).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f.	Total of registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.												
1		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
						Rs. A. P.		*							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Arakan	Akyab	19	...	36	55	136 8 0	.	3	...	.	..	4	81	13	685 8 0	222 7 0	391 0 0	
	Kyouk-hpyoo	.....	1	.	1	1 0 0	.	.	..	.	...		4	..	109 8 0	.. ..	.....	
	Sandoway	.....	...	.....	. .	.. ...	.	1	..	...	.	1	8	2	22 8 0	16 6 0	6 0 0	
	Total	19	1	36	56	137 8 0	...	4	.	..	.	5	93	15	817 8 0	238 13 0	397 0 0	
Pegu	Rangoon	91	127	27	245	549 5 0	.	1	1	.	.	7	304	34	3,528 0 0	822 0 0	2,730 0 0	
	Thonkwa	2	3	1	6	8 8 0	.	.	..	.	...	2	5	...	49 8 0	10 0 0	.....	
	Bassein	28	50	30	108	162 8 0	..	1	2	...	...	2	21	1	454 0 0	30 0 0	139 0 0	
	Henzada	.....	11	10	21	32 0 0	.	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	272 0 0	4 12 0	76 8 0	
	Prome	2	.....	... ..	2	3 0 0	...	.	..	.	...	..	5	...	547 0 0	42 0 0	163 0 0	
	Thayetmyo	... ..	2	... ..	2	3 0 0	..	6		.	...	3	11	1	272 0 0	29 4 0	273 0 0	
	Total	123	193	68	384	758 8 0	..	8	3	..	...	17	348	37	5,122 8 0	938 0 0	3,381 8 0	
Tenasserim	Amherst	95	42	16	153	306 0 0	1	4	..	...	...	...	90	4	1,967 8 0	387 8 0	1,132 0 0	
	Shwe-gyeen	2	5	10	17	22 0 0	...	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	194 8 0	.....	41 9 0	
	Toungoo	7	3	.. ...	10	11 0 0	..	...	...	...	..	...	11	2	140 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	
	Tavoy	5	2	.....	7	13 8 0	..	...	...	...	...	13	10	1	339 8 0	23 4 0	116 4 6	
	Mergui	.....	.....	2	2	3 8 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	152 8 0	15 0 0	50 0 0	
	Total	109	52	28	189	356 0 0	1	4	..	.	...	18	112	7	2,794 0 0	440 12 0	1,369 13 0	
Grand Total, British Burma		251	246	132	629	1,252 0 0	1	16	3	...	..	40	553	59	8,734 0 0	1,617 9 0	5,148 5 0	

* Rs. 12, at 4 each.

C.—Prisons.

General Summary shewing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Province of British Burma, during the year 1877.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rangoon	Central jail ...	Convicts	1,940	26	1,966	2,715	123	2,838	4,655	149	4,804	2,862	129	2,991	1,793	20	1,813	1,732	20	1,752	1,775	23	1,798
		Under-trial	19	..	19	284	17	291	303	7	310	274	7	281	29	...	29	23	1	24			
		Civil ...	11	7	18	188	27	215	199	34	233	178	31	209	21	3	24	20	2	22			
Moulmein ...	Ditto ...	Convicts	1,142	4	1,146	682	20	702	1,824	24	1,848	963	19	982	861	5	866	927	4	931	951	7	958
		Under-trial	7	...	7	189	2	191	196	2	198	187	2	189	9	...	9	12	1	13			
		Civil	9	2	17	109	15	124	118	17	135	98	15	113	20	2	22	12	2	14			
Thayetmyo ...	District jail ...	Convicts	496	8	504	679	65	744	1,175	73	1,248	729	69	798	446	4	450	446	9	445	456	10	466
		Under-trial	5	..	5	118	9	127	123	9	132	116	9	125	7	...	7	5	...	5			
		Civil	10	2	12	38	12	50	48	14	62	44	12	56	4	2	6	5	1	6			
Bassein	Ditto ...	Convicts .. .	374	5	379	680	21	701	1,054	26	1,080	679	24	703	375	2	377	333	2	335	344	4	348
		Under-trial	6	..	6	304	4	308	310	4	314	305	4	309	5	.	5	9	1	10			
		Civil	3	..	3	52	9	61	55	9	64	53	8	61	2	1	3	2	1	3			
Akyab	Ditto ...	Convicts	313	1	314	969	10	979	1,282	11	1,293	747	9	756	535	2	537	379	1	380	390	1	391
		Under-trial	2	.	2	321	2	323	323	2	325	315	2	317	8	..	8	8	..	8			
		Civil	2	..	2	34	1	35	36	1	37	34	1	35	2	..	2	3	..	3			
Toungoo	Ditto ...	Convicts	115	...	115	334	34	368	449	34	483	296	29	325	153	5	158	137	2	139	146	4	150
		Under-trial	4	...	4	164	5	169	168	5	173	164	5	169	4	...	4	7	1	8			
		Civil	...	...	..	16	3	19	16	3	19	15	3	18	1	..	1	2	1	3			
Henzada ...	Ditto ...	Convicts	108	1	109	721	29	750	829	30	859	730	28	758	99	2	101	123	1	124	138	5	143
		Under-trial	..	...	...	326	14	340	326	14	340	318	14	332	8	...	8	6	2	8			
		Civil ..	4		4	61	10	71	65	10	75	55	7	62	10	3	13	9	2	11			
Kyouk-hpyoo ..	Lock-up ...	Convicts	94	4	98	729	16	745	823	20	843	714	15	729	109	5	114	104	3	107	118	4	122
		Under-trial	28	.	28	338	8	346	366	8	374	361	8	369	5	...	5	11	1	12			
		Civil	.	.	..	40	...	40	40	...	40	36	...	36	4	..	4	3	...	3			
Sandoway... ...	Ditto ...	Convicts	57	2	59	104	2	106	161	4	165	130	4	134	31	...	31	38	1	39	42	2	44
		Under-trial	2	..	2	80	3	83	82	3	85	81	3	84	1	..	1	3	...	3			
		Civil	..	.	..	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	..	..	..	1	1	2			
Prome	Ditto ...	Convicts	48	1	49	692	59	751	740	60	800	709	58	767	31	2	33	47	4	51	54	5	59
		Under-trial ...	10	1	11	199	18	217	209	19	228	208	19	227	1	...	1	6	1	7			
		Civil		..		8	2	10	8	2	10	8	2	10	..	.	...	1	...	1			
Myanoung... ...	Ditto ...	Convicts	42	..	42	777	40	817	819	40	859	758	37	795	61	3	64	54	3	57	61	5	66
		Under-trial	1	...	1	157	9	166	158	9	167	155	9	164	3	...	3	6	1	7			
		Civil	3	.	3	8	5	13	11	5	16	11	5	16	...	..	...	1	1	2			
Shwe-gyeen ...	Ditto ...	Convicts	93	1	94	323	13	336	416	14	430	372	11	383	44	3	47	72	1	73	79	2	81
		Under-trial .. .	7	...	7	154	5	159	161	5	166	155	5	160	6	.	6	5	...	5			
		Civil	..	.	..	15	6	21	15	6	21	13	5	18	2	1	3	2	1	3			
Tavoy .. .	District Jail ...	Convicts	61	2	63	102	5	107	163	7	170	119	6	125	44	1	45	51	1	52	54	2	56
		Under-trial	1	..	1	46	1	47	47	1	48	47	1	48	...	...	...	2	..	2			
		Civil	1	.	1	10	6	16	11	6	17	8	6	14	3	...	3	1	1	2			
Mergui	Lock-up ..	Convicts	8	1	9	75	1	76	83	2	85	74	2	76	9	...	9	6	1	7	9	2	11
		Under-trial	3	...	3	43	1	44	46	1	47	42	1	43	4	...	4	2	...	2			
		Civil	4	...	4	19	15	34	23	15	38	21	15	36	2	...	2	1	1	2			
Ma-oo-bin... .	Ditto ..	Convicts	50	2	52	567	13	580	617	15	632	554	13	567	63	2	65	51	1	52	57	2	59
		Under-trial	5	...	5	194	4	198	199	4	203	198	4	202	1	...	1	5	1	6			
		Civil	1	...	1	11	3	14	12	3	15	11	3	14	1	...	1	1	...	1			
Ngathain-gyoung ...	Ditto ...	Convicts	12	1	13	390	7	397	402	8	410	390	7	397	12	1	13	19	1	20	25	1	26
		Under-trial	1	...	1	197	...	197	198	...	198	191	...	191	7	...	7	4	...	4			
		Civil	1	...	1	23	5	28	24	5	29	18	5	23	6	...	6	2	...	2			
		Total ...	5,103	71	5,174	14,290	670	14,960	19,393	741	20,134	14,551	672	15,223	4,842	69	4,911	4,699	79	4,778	4,699	79	4,778

C.—Prisons.

1—Shewing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of British Burma during the year 1877.

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8				9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
								Received from other jails							Transferred to other jails				Released during the year.																										
								A.		B.					A.		B.		A.		B.		C.		D.																				
																									By order of Government.																				
																									(a).		(b).																		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation, or to other jails.		Total population.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Rangoon ...	1,940	26	2,004	119	3,944	145	680	3	31	1	4,655	149	4,804	249	..			27	1	2,057	122	47	..	..	.	413	6	31	3	.	.	.	.	5	..	27	...	1,793	20	1,813	1,732	20	1,752
2	Moulmein ...	1,142	4	648	20	1,790	24	34	.	..	..	1,824	24	1,848	124	.	3	.	26	2	521	17	31	..	.	..	213		.	.	.	.	.	.	8	...	37	..	861	5	866	927	4	931
3	Akyab ...	313	1	632	9	945	10	336	1	1	...	1,282	11	1,293	63	...	5	.	10	2	511	7	14	..	..	.	62	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	..	81	...	535	2	537	379	1	380
4	Bassein ...	374	5	507	20	881	25	173	1	...	..	1,054	26	1,080	55	1	9		18	2	467	13	29	1	...	...	95	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	..	375	2	377	333	2	335
5	Thayetmyo ...	496	8	467	60	963	68	212	5	..	...	1,175	73	1,248	20	..	2	.	19	3	474	57	47	6	..	.	136	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	25	..	446	4	450	446	9	455
6	Toungoo ...	115	...	283	34	398	34	51	...	...	...	449	34	483	9	1	.		..	.	206	26	30	2	2	.	29		.	...	.	.	.	..	2	..	9	.	153	5	158	137	2	139
7	Kyouk-hpyoo ...	94	4	729	16	823	20	..	.	.	..	823	20	843	310	...	1	.	2	.	325	13	31	.	.	..	29	2			.		.	.	3	...	13	..	109	5	114	104	3	107
8	Sandoway ...	57	2	103	2	160	4	1	...	..	..	161	4	165	35	1	..	.	8	1	68	.	5	1	.	.	14	1	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	..	31	...	31	38	1	39
9	Henzada ...	108	1	467	27	575	28	254	2	..	...	829	30	859	299	3	3	.	5	..	337	24	23	1	..	...	20	.		..		2	.	..			19	...	99	2	101	123	1	124
10	Myanoung ...	42	...	739	40	781	40	38	...	..	...	819	40	859	314	3		..	1	.	375	31	30	3	...	..	18	..		..			...	..	...	...	...	...	61	3	64	54	3	57
11	Prome ...	48	1	692	59	740	60	...	...	..	..	740	60	800	311	7	7	.	1	1	359	49	4	1	.	..	16	.		..		..	.	..	1	..	10	...	31	2	33	47	4	51
12	Shwe-gyeen ...	93	1	316	12	409	13	7	1	..	.	416	14	430	81	...	..	..	20	1	207	9	22	..	..	..	32	.		..	.	..	1	3	.	7	.	44	3	47	72	1	73
13	Tavoy ...	61	2	82	5	143	7	20	..	...	...	163	7	170	9	..	...	..	9	..	67	5	4	.	1	..	15	...	.	...	.	..	...	..	..	..	14	1	44	1	45	51	1	52
14	Mergui ...	8	1	74	1	82	2	...	...	...	..	82	2	84	22	...	...	...	...	...	41	2	1	.	..	.	6	..		...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	9	...	9	6	1	7
15	Ma-oo-bin ...	50	2	465	12	515	14	102	1	...	..	617	15	632	165	...	4	1	4	..	331	9	11	1	..	.	37	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	63	2	65	51	1	52
16	Ngathain-gyoung	12	1	377	7	389	8	13	...	...	...	402	8	410	190	1	..	.	...	1	164	3	25	2		..	...	...	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	1	13	19	1	20
	Total ...	4,953	59	8,585	443	13,538	502	1,921	14	32	1	15,491	517	16,008	2,271	17	34	1	150	14	6,533	393	353	18	3	..	1,135	15	34	3	...	..	2	1	26	...	251	1	4,666	57	4,723	4,519	55	4,574

B.—Judicial.

II.—*Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Province of British Burma, inclusive of the Town of Rangoon, in the year 1877.*

Class of court in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing criminal from civil courts.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury trials.		Assessors' trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Sessions Court, Arakan	2	..	19	...	.	14	4	Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed in Criminal trials only.	In one case the opinion of Assessors was not taken as the prosecution failed to establish the charge and the accused acquitted without being called for his defence.
Ditto, Pegu .. .	2	.	26	.	.	8	15		In one case the Sessions Judge agreed with one Assessor, but differed from the other.
Ditto, Tenasserim ..	3	..	35	..	..	27	8		In two cases Assessors were not called upon to give their opinion, as the prisoners were acquitted under section 251, Criminal Procedure Code.
Judge's Court, Moulmein, (Criminal) .	5	20	.	20	.	..	...		
Judicial Commissioner's Court as Court of Session	3	1	50	1		39	7		Opinion not asked in four cases charge being withdrawn in two cases, and two persons being acquitted on the ground of insanity.
Jurors are employed in all criminal trials before the Recorder as a Court of Session and as a High Court for the trial of European British subjects.	*Jury of 5.*—No prescribed qualifications beyond what is laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code.	76	...	59	..	...	...	Criminal trials.	In 14 cases accused pleaded guilty three cases were withdrawn before being put to the Jury.
Assessors in civil cases, at the discretion of the Recorder.	*Assessors.*—One or more. No prescribed qualification.	59	...	59	..	...	...		
Total ...	.....	156	130	139	...	88	34		

B.—Judicial.

8.—*(Civil).—Statement shewing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of British Burma, inclusive of the Town of Rangoon, in the year 1877.*

Class of Court.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1877.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	Contested. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Contested. Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits. Contested.	Average duration of suits. Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.	Remarks.
																			Days.	Days.		
Small Cause Courts	163	8,863	35	9,061	40	35	1,370	139	282	1,121	3,258	38	1,689	819	8,796	265	11	2	15	8	5	
*Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	166	22,356	16	22,538	37	27	3,744	366	1,905	3,211	3,096	139	6,569	3,160	22,331	207	13	2	11	8	77	
Chief Courts of Districts	19	317	7	343	3	5	25	11	26	34	98	2	85	44	335	8	2	3	22	11	2	
Total ...	348	31,536	58	31,942	80	67	5,139	516	2,213	4,366	6,452	179	8,343	4,023	31,462	480	26	7	...	...	84	
Superior Courts of original jurisdiction Recorder's Court)	35	179	...	214	...	1	14	17	16	8	37	...	80	22	195	19	9	3	58½	23	...	

B.—Judicial

7.—(Civil).—Statement shewing the value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Province of British Burma, inclusive of the Town of Rangoon, in the year 1877.

Value of suits.	Number of suits disposed of in different courts.					Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs', Deputy Collector's, and other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In Civil Courts. Rs.						Rs. A. P.	
Not exceeding 5	...	443	2,068	3	...	7,982 8 6	
Ditto .. — ... 20	...	2,442	5,755	17	2	99,406 3 0	
Ditto 100	...	4,088	10,855	114	12	7,47,101 15 6	
Ditto 500	...	1,623	3,178	72	27	10,39,561 3 9	
Ditto 1,000	...	206	206	23	28	3,19,540 7 5	
Ditto 5,000	...	...	104	63	82	4,90,382 10 7	
Ditto 10,000	...		.	15	14	1,84,890 2 8	
Ditto 100,000	...	..	.	3	4	1,39,619 0 0	
Exceeding 100,000	...	.	..	..	..	...	
Suits not having a money value .	...	1	100	15	26	...	
Total .	....	8,803	22,266	325	195	30,28,484 3 5	

B.—Judicial.

9.—(Civil).—Statement shewing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma, inclusive of the Town of Rangoon, in the year 1877.

Class of Court.		Remaining.	Instituted	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Heard *ex-parte*. Confirmed.	Heard *ex-parte*. Modified.	Heard *ex-parte*. Reversed.	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified.	Contested. Reversed.	Contested. Remanded	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under section 348, Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
Chief Appellate Court of District ..	Civil appeals	45	1,440	1	1,486	..	21	83	.	6	754	147	393	41	1,446	40	.	..	..	One compromised.
	Miscellaneous appeals	...	24		24	..		2	.	1	10		10	1	24		...	..	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province, each class of court being specified (Commissioner's Court)			8		8	.		.		1	3		2	.	6	2	..	.	...	
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ..	Appeals from District Courts in original jurisdiction .	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	..	1	1	1	2	..	5	...	..	...	...	
	From District Courts second appeals .	21	105	.	126	..	2	22	1	9	43	3	25	1	106	20	..	...	...	
	Miscellaneous appeals	.	1	..	1				.		1	...	.	.	1	...	..	..	..	
Total ..		66	1,583	1	1,650	...	23	107	1	18	812	151	432	43	1,588	62	...	...	...	

B.—Judicial.

10.—(Civil).—Statement shewing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts in the Province of British Burma, inclusive of the Town of Rangoon, in the year 1877.

Class of Court.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1877.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						Remarks.
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.					Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		Orders under section 243, Code of Civil Procedure.	
										Attached	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
Small Cause Courts ..	155	3,878	2	*4,035	922	640	144	..	278	772	277	11	4	3	*In the Court of First Judge. Total application for execution ... 1,762 Decrees completely executed .. 520 Do. partially do. ... 152 Applications in which parties have compromised, and the writs have been returned unexecuted, 33 Applications in which no result has been obtained ... .. 1,008 Applications pending at the close of the year .. ... 49 In the Court of Second Judge. —— 1,762 Total applications for execution ... 607 Decrees completely executed ... 92 Do partially do. ... 46 Applications in which parties have compromised, and the writs have been returned unexecuted, 115 Applications in which no result has been obtained ... .. 325 Applications pending at the close of the year ... ... 29 —— 607
Local Sub-Divisional Civil Courts	105	4,096	122	4,323	2,273	923	126	105	391	1,973	684	1,117	491	7	
District Courts	31	217	..	248	44	77	24		8	55	32	87	51	2	In the Court of the Recorder. † 26 applications were struck off. (a) Seven persons imprisoned, but 45 processes were issued.
Total .	291	8,191	124	8,606	3,239	1,640	294	105	677	2,800	943	1,215	546	12	
Recorder's Court, Rangoon ...	...	71	55	†126	46	48	6	2	7	11	7	44	30	...	

B.—Judicial.

II.—*Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Province of British Burma, inclusive of the Town of Rangoon, in the year 1877.*

Class of court in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing criminal from civil courts.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury trials.		Assessors' trials.		Note shewing in what classes of cases Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Sessions Court, Arakan	2		19	..	..	14	4	Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed in Criminal trials only.	In one case the opinion of Assessors was not taken as the prosecution failed to establish the charge and the accused acquitted without being called for his defence.
Ditto, Pegu	2		26	..		8	15		In one case the Sessions Judge agreed with one Assessor, but differed from the other.
Ditto, Tenasserim ..	3	...	35	...	..	27	8		In two cases Assessors were not called upon to give their opinion, as the prisoners were acquitted under section 251, Criminal Procedure Code.
Judge's Court, Moulmein, (Criminal) ..	5	20		20					
Judicial Commissioner's Court as Court of Session	3	1	50	1		39	7		Opinion not asked in four cases charge being withdrawn in two cases, and two persons being acquitted on the ground of insanity.
Jurors are employed in all criminal trials before the Recorder as a Court of Session and as a High Court for the trial of European British subjects.	*Jury of 5.*—No prescribed qualifications beyond what is laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code.	76	..	59	...	...	...	Criminal trials.	In 14 cases accused pleaded guilty three cases were withdrawn before being put to the Jury.
Assessors in civil cases, at the discretion of the Recorder.	*Assessors.*—One or more. No prescribed qualification.	59	...	59	..	...	...		
Total ...	.....	158	130	139	...	88	34		

2.—(*Criminal.*)—*Statement of Offences reported, &c.*—(concluded.)

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Committed.	Remarks.
Brought forward ...	34	54	33	21	...	...	...	
CLASS IV.—(*continued.*)								
Offences not included in the above classes.—(contd.)								
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood	1,277	1,386	274	1,108	2	2	...	
Maintenance of wife and children	58	58	24	34	...	...	...	
Security to keep the peace	131	213	47	166	..	...	...	
Maintenance of lunatics	31	31	11	20	...	...	...	
Removal of nuisances	40	130	2	128	...	..	...	
Non-compliance with order to give bond	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	
Total, Class IV ...	1,575	1,876	301	1,481	2	2	...	
Breaches of Special Laws of the Province.								
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	1,161	1,406	327	1,071	4	4	...	
Customs	219	262	54	207	...	...	1	
Stamps	11	26	8	17	1	...	..	
Post Office	9	9	2	7	.	...	..	
Municipalities	2,672	6,237	565	5,669	...	3	...	
Jails	31	47	6	41	..	..	...	
Forests	135	406	131	269	1	5	.	
Ferries	5	5	1	4	..	...	...	
Railways	27	49	5	44	...	...	...	
Fishery Act, VII. of 1875	41	122	53	69	..	...	..	
Gaming and lotteries	670	3,959	908	3,042	3	6	...	
Cattle-trespass Act, I. of 1871 .. .	51	93	44	48	...	...	...	
Possession of arms	14	20	4	15	..	1	...	
Merchant Shipping Act	83	178	83	95	...	...	..	
Local Rules	2	17	4	11	..	1	1	
Revenue Rules	21	104	67	35	...	2	..	
Police Act, V. of 1861	359	733	97	636	...	..	...	
Cantonment Rules	223	464	34	430	..	...	...	
Contract Act, XIII. of 1859	21	41	24	17	...	...	...	
Carriages, carts, and boats	126	320	109	211	..	...	...	
Contagious Diseases Act	197	326	66	260	...	...	...	
Registration	71	2	1	1	..	...	...	
Indian Ports Act, XII. of 1875	7	10	2	8	..	...	...	
Embankments	30	128	8	120	...	...	...	
Mutiny Act	1	1	...	1	..	..	..	
Hill Regulation	4	4	..	4	...	..	...	
Miscellaneous	18	21	6	15	..	...	...	
Total ...	6,209	14,991	2,611	12,347	9	22	2	
ABSTRACT.								
Offences under Class I.	2,755	5,963	1,641	4,212	23	49	38	
Do. do. Class II.	6,064	8,087	4,693	3,154	38	55	147	
Do. do. Class III.	12,905	11,362	4,187	6,913	95	53	134	
Do. do. Class IV.	1,575	1,876	301	1,481	2	2	...	
Breaches of Special Laws of the Province	6,209	14,991	2,611	12,347	9	22	2	
Total ...	29,508	42,299	13,523	28,107	167	181	321	

B.—Judicial.

3.—(Criminal).—Statement shewing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of British Burma, inclusive of the Town of Rangoon in the year 1877.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons Disposed of.								Remarks.
	Remaining at end of last year	Brought to trial during present year.				Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Unpaid Magistrates ...		15	4	30	...	...	47	20	3	19	...	5	...	...	78	Besides these two were sent up for higher punishment.
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	101	14,083	1,121	6,377	13	63	22,277	2,612	5,472	13,943	83	107	60	3	38,896	Eighty-one ditto.
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ..	75	10,035	586	4,222	1	192	15,111	1,743	2,542	10,567	144	37	76	3	26,206	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	28	2,905	125	236	70	512	3,306	421	453	2,283	90	16	43	...	6,962	
Total Magistracy ...	204	27,038	1,836	10,865	84	797	40,741	4,796	8,470	26,812	317	165	179	3	72,242	
Sessions Courts . .	20	..	...	..	...	138	158	2	31	114	...	1	10	40	760	Eighty-three persons sent up for higher punishment have been shewn against the Subordinate Magistrate in columns 2 to 6, and again against the sentencing Courts in column 7.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner	2	...	...	...	...	84	86	...	20	58	...	1	7	34	288	
Sessions Court (Recorder) ..	5	96	...	...	...	...	101	4	25	72	...	...	...	26	557	
Total	27	96	...	...	...	222	345	6	76	244	...	2	17	33	1,605	

B. JUDICIAL.

2.—(Criminal.)—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the Province of British Burma, inclusive of the Town of Rangoon, for the year 1877.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Committed.	REMARKS.
CLASS. I.								
OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC, AND JUSTICE.								
Relating to coin, stamps, weights and measures.								
Counterfeiting coin	11	14	5	4	...	...	5	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	22	60	23	35	...	1	1	
Using as genuine, counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	
Making, using or possessing false weights or measures	27	87	29	58	...	...	...	
Against Public Justice.								
Substantive abetment Section 116, I. P. C.	7	15	..	15	...	...	...	
Personating public servant or soldier	17	22	7	14	...	...	1	
Concealing design to commit offence	6	8	..	8	...	...	...	
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information	72	105	50	54	...	1	...	
Causing disappearance of evidence	10	21	5	10	...	6	...	
Resisting, obstructing or omitting to assist public servant	45	108	67	41	...	.	...	
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury	128	448	200	246	1	1	...	
Intentional insult or interruption in Judicial proceedings	17	16	7	9	...	...	...	
Harbouring an offender	28	44	16	27	1	...	...	
Taking gift to screen offender	47	60	17	37	1	5	...	
Resistance to lawful apprehension, and rescue	69	93	27	59	6	1	...	
Escape from lawful custody or transportation	70	73	12	61	...	..	...	
Absconding from avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice or order to attend or produce or refusing to answer or sign	93	191	62	125	2	2	...	
Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor	4	4	1	3	..	..	...	
Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
By Public Servants.								
Taking valuable things by or to influence, public servants	83	94	31	60	2	1	...	
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person	3	3	.	3	.	...	...	
" " fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	9	8	5	3	...	...	...	
" " intentionally omitting to apprehend, or permitting to escape	8	10	2	8	..	...	...	
" " negligently suffering escape	72	82	14	68	...	..	...	
Breach of Police Act by Police officers	57	72	5	65	2	...	...	
False evidence false complaints or claims, and forgery	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Giving false evidence	30	42	16	7	...	2	17	
Fabricating false evidence	3	5	...	4	...	...	1	
Making issuing or using false statement or certificate	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	
False personation in judicial proceeding	2	3	1	.	...	2	...	
Fraudulent claim to or concealment of, property, or suffering of decree	19	21	14	7	...	...	...	
False claim in Court of Justice	6	5	..	4	...	1	...	
False charge of offence	27	33	18	12	...	3	...	
Frivolous or vexatious complaint	22	26	4	22	...	..	..	
Forgery, or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	12	20	2	4	...	1	13	
Making or using false trade-marks	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Public Nuisances.								
Public nuisances under Penal Code	1,365	2,447	563	1,869	8	7	...	
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts.*								
Relating to the Public Peace.								
Rioting or unlawful assembly	175	1,020	289	716	...	15	..	
Affray	166	675	134	541	...	...	...	
Offences relating to religion	9	15	5	10	...	...	...	
Total, Class I.	2,755	5,963	1,641	4,212	23	49	38	
CLASS. II.								
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.								
Murder — By Dacoits	4	13	7	...	...	..	6	
Murder — " Robbers	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Murder — " Poison from other motives	11	17	3	...	...	...	14	
Murder — Other Murders — from motives connected with women	10	11	...	...	...	...	11	
Murder — Other Murders — from other motives	64	67	7	...	1	3	56	
Attempt to murder	12	16	2	5	1	2	6	
Culpable homicide	31	39	19	5	1	...	14	
Abetment of suicide	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	
Attempt to commit suicide	24	21	12	7	1	...	1	
Causing miscarriage	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	
Carried over	156	192	53	20	4	5	110	

* See under Class IV.

B.—Judicial.

2.—(Criminal.)—Statement of Offences reported, &c.—(continued.)

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Committed.	Remarks.
Brought forward ...	156	192	53	20	4	5	110	
Offences against the Person—(*continued.*)								
Grievous hurt ...	107	138	34	93	2	3	6	
" " on grave and sudden provocation ...	9	6	...	5	1	...	...	
Hurt ...	930	1,486	879	591	7	8	1	
Hurt by dangerous weapons ...	279	387	128	251	2	3	3	
Administering stupefying drugs ...	10	14	1	10	...	...	3	
Causing hurt to extort property or confession ...	2	30	18	18	...	3	...	
Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	2	4	2	...	...	...	2	
Act dangerous to life or safety ...	147	172	81	91	..	...	...	
Wrongful restraint ...	40	49	32	15	...	2	...	
" confinement ...	20	54	27	26	..	1	...	
" " to extort property or confession ...	11	28	15	7	6	...	...	
Assault or use of criminal force ...	2,855	3,758	2,312	1,427	7	12	...	
Assault or criminal force to attempt wrongfully to confine a person ..	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person ...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Adulterating food or drink ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Criminal intimidation or insult ...	1,108	1,326	857	458	3	7	1	
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication ...	60	68	10	58	...	...	...	
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	4	5	4	1	...	...	...	
Kidnapping or abduction ...	38	49	31	15	...	...	3	
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement ...	17	25	15	5	...	...	5	
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ...	2	1	...	1	..	...	...	
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent ...	32	37	31	5	1	...	...	
Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...	2	6	1	1	...	4	...	
Adultery ...	94	84	51	16	4	6	7	
Rape ...	59	53	35	13	1	...	4	
Unnatural offences ...	13	8	2	3	...	1	2	
Defamation ...	64	92	73	19	...	...	...	
Total, Class II. ...	6,064	8,087	4,693	3,154	38	55	147	
CLASS. III.								
Offences against Property.								
With Violence.								
Dacoity ...	40	77	17	35	...	2	23	
Preparation or assembly for dacoity ...	2	11	...	11	...	...	...	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon ...	39	81	31	29	4	...	17	
Robbery ...	81	124	43	56	1	2	22	
Extortion ...	76	130	68	52	5	2	3	
House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit theft ...	691	332	110	209	1	3	9	
House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit an offence other than theft ...	129	93	33	59	1	...	...	
House-breaking or house-trespass, with preparation for, or attempt at, hurt ...	55	37	18	16	2	...	1	
House-breaking or lurking ...	95	108	42	59	1	...	1	
House-trespass ...	31	23	14	9	...	...	...	
Without Violence.								
Theft ... of cattle ...	683	475	171	264	12	8	...	
Theft ... ordinary ...	8,398	6,949	1,851	4,409	47	10	32	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	614	877	318	533	9	5	12	
Dishonest misappropriation of property ...	244	286	108	172	2	4	...	
Criminal breach of trust ...	257	279	115	142	5	9	8	
Cheating ...	173	227	129	87	2	5	4	
Malicious Offences.								
Mischief, ordinary ...	334	572	360	210	1	1	...	
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle ...	113	97	48	47	2	...	...	
" by destroying landmarks ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	
Serious mischief by fire ...	79	30	19	8	...	1	2	
Criminal trespass or house-trespass ...	708	1,196	691	504	...	1	...	
Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	2	..	2	...	...	...	
Total, Class III. ...	12,905	11,382	4,187	6,918	95	53	134	
CLASS. IV.								
Offences not included in the above Classes.								
Belonging to a gang of ... Thugs ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Belonging to a gang of ... Dacoits ...	10	14	10	4	...	...	...	
Belonging to a gang of ... Thieves ...	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	
Criminal breaches of contracts of service ...	19	36	20	16	...	...	..	
Carried over ...	34	54	33	21	...	...	...	

B.—Judicial.

1.—*Statement shewing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of British Burma inclusive of the Town of Rangoon, on the last day of the year 1877.*—(concluded).

Class of tribunal, Distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. Europeans. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Nativo.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Nativo.	Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipts from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
						Admiralty jurisdiction, as exercised by a High Court throughout British Burma, including the territorial waters thereof. Insolvency jurisdiction under the 11th and 12th Vic., cap. 21, within the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein. Powers of a District Judge. Powers of a District Judge under the Indian Divorce Act throughout British Burma. Powers of a High Court in respect of the Court of Small Causes of Rangoon. *Criminal* Powers of a Court of Sessions as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the town of Rangoon. Criminal appellate jurisdiction. Powers of a High Court for the trial of European British subjects throughout British Burma. Powers of a High Court in respect of the Magistrates of the town of Rangoon.	Barrister of five years' standing.										Every day, Sundays and authorized holidays excepted.			Regular ... 105. Miscellaneous ... 392.		Thirty criminal appeals and revisions. {Admiralty. Insolvency.

ABSTRACT.

1 Judicial Commissioner.
1 Recorder.
3 Commissioners.
1 Judge.
2 Judges of Courts of Small Causes.
4 Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade.
3 ditto ditto, 2nd do.
4 Deputy Commissioners, 3rd grade.
4 ditto ditto, 4th do.
1 Superintendent of Hill Tracts.
5 Assistant Commissioners, 1st grade.
6 ditto ditto, 2nd do.
5 ditto ditto, 3rd do.
15 ditto ditto, 4th do.

ABSTRACT.

5 Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners.
1 Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner.
5 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st class, 1st grade.
4 ditto ditto, 1st do., 2nd do.
7 ditto ditto, 2nd do., 1st do.
8 ditto ditto, 2nd do., 2nd do.
24 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd class, 1st grade.
24 ditto ditto, do. 2nd do.
34 ditto ditto, do. 3rd do.
2 Assistant Cantonment Magistrates.
3 Honorary Magistrates.

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Class of tribunal, Distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. Europeans. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. Europeans. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total number of Judges. Europeans. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Natives.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipts from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Civil.	Number of cases decided during the year. Revenue.	Number of cases decided during the year. Appeal.
						Admiralty jurisdiction, as exercised by a High Court throughout British Burma, including the territorial waters thereof. Insolvency jurisdiction under the 11th and 12th Vic., cap. 21, within the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein. Powers of a District Judge. Powers of a District Judge under the Indian Divorce Act throughout British Burma. Powers of a High Court in respect of the Court of Small Causes of Rangoon. *Criminal.* Powers of a Court of Sessions as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the town of Rangoon. Criminal appellate jurisdiction. Powers of a High Court for the trial of European British subjects throughout British Burma. Powers of a High Court in respect of the Magistrates of the town of Rangoon.	Barrister of five years' standing.										Every day, Sundays and authorized holidays excepted.		Regular 105 Miscellaneous 302			Thirty criminal appeals and revisions. (Admiralty. Insolvency.

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24 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd class, 1st grade.
24 ditto ditto, do. 2nd do.
34 ditto ditto, do. 3rd do.
2 Assistant Cantonment Magistrates.
3 Honorary Magistrates.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years										
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year										
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year	54,69,040	53,74,490	57,60,097	51,84,162	3,93,641	48,79,073	4,82,755	19	75	
Collections from Government estates										
Income from sale of Government estates										
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above										
Total	54,69,040	53,74,490	57,60,097	51,64,162	3,93,641	48,79,073	4,82,755	19	75	

E.—Fiscal.

2.—Surveyed and Assessed Area, in acres.

District		Cultivated. Irrigated. By Government.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By private individuals.	Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Total.	Uncultivated. Grazing lands.	Uncultivated. Culturable.	Uncultivated. Unculturable waste.	Total area assessed.	Assessment. Gross amount.	Assessment. Rate per acre on cultivation.	Assessment. Rate per acre on culturable land.	Assessment. Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	Remarks.
										Rs.				
Arakan	Akyab	..	..	320,188	320,188	...	565,120	2,497,920	320,188	6,13,413	As. 8 to Rs. 2-8	As. 2	Re. 1-8	
	Northern Arakan	..	...	..		...	.	.	. .	. .	. . .	....	.....	
	Kyouk hpyoo	.		107,644	107,644		256,632	2,393,600	101,873	142,703	Re. 1-5-11	... .	Re. 1-4-6	
	Sandoway	.		41,979	41,979	.	40,320	2,260,480	41,979	56,847	As. 4 to Re. 1-10	As. 2	As. 12 to Re. 1-10	
Pegu	Rangoon town			3,808	3,808	...	.	339,040	3,808	10,213	Re. 1 to Rs. 3	As. 2	Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2	
	Rangoon district	.	.	706,464	706,464	.	30,216		736,680	13,67,391				
	Thonkwa		.	217,272	217,272	..	11,536	1,850,880	217,272	4,02,710	Re. 1 to 2-4	„ 2	Re. 1-4 to Rs 2	
	Bassein	..	...	284,759	284,759	. .	4,397	70,400	289,157	4,78,937	As. 4 to Rs. 3	„ 2	Re. 1-11-2	
	Henzada		275	368,911	369,186	. .	11,569	504,000	381,933	5,98,873	Ditto	„ 2	As. 4 to Rs. 3	
	Prome ...	.	69	188,732	188,801	. .	402	1,250,000	188,801	2,37,170	As. 6 to Re. 1-8	„ 2	As. 6 to Re. 1-8	
	Thayetmyo ..	640	1,431	79,500	81,571	..	13,553	739,200	100,487	1,00,762	As. 8 to Rs. 3	„ 2	.....	
Tenasserim	Amherst ..	.	.	310,537	310,537	.	3,064,560	6,354,560	299,458	4,99,323	As. 8 to Rs. 5	As. 2	Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8	
	Tavoy	.	.	74,591	74,591	.	2,272,000	2,366,880	69,163	98,006	As. 6 to Rs. 2-8	„ 2	As. 8 to Rs. 2-8	
	Mergui .. .	..	. .	48,697	48,697	.	1,919,943	3,029,760	48,161	69,340	Ditto	„ 2	... .	
	Shwe-gyeen	. ...	. .	94,226	94,226	....	2,310,181	1,159,808	89,382	1,13,117	As. 8 to Rs. 2	„ 2	.....	
	Toungoo	....	2,014	38,890	40,904	. ...	2,071,646	1,869,978	38,064	34,732	As. 3 to Re. 1-8	„ 2	As. 2 to Re. 1-8	
	Salween	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	. . .	. ...	... ..	. ...	.... .	.....	.....	
Total and average rates ..		640	3,789	2,886,198	2,890,627	. ....	12,572,338	26,586,506	2,926,406	48,22,537	.....	.....	.....	

E.—Fiscal.

3.—*Varieties of tenures held direct from Government.*

Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
						Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.
Great zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small zemindarees other than those of cultivating communities (grants)	80	298	73	71,012	595	498	1 8	8
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	278,477	11,043	292,532	2,455,782	6·0	9·9	2·1	10
Ditto cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100	94,511	3,233	98,516	451,108	5·3	3	1 0	10
Holders of revenue-free tenures. — In perpetuity	1	...	1	852	852	...	...	...
Holders of revenue-free tenures. — For life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasers of waste lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	373,069	14,574	491,122	2,976,754	...	...	...	...

4.—*Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.*

[This form must always remain blank in the Administration Reports of British Burma. There are no zemindaree rights in the province, and no lands are cultivated excepting those which are held direct from the British Government.]

5.—*Register of Transfers.*

Nature of Tenure transferred.	No. of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A.
Great zemindarees complete	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large zemindarees	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small zemindarees	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villages owned by cultivating communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	75	...	11	4 14	...	3· 4
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto with right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue-free tenures	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grants	6	3	...	2,019	6,336	...

E.—Fiscal.

6.—Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year Collections from Government estates Income from sale of Government estates Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	54,69,040	53,74,490	57,60,097	51,64,162	3,93,641	48,79,073	4,82,755	19	75	
Total	54,69,040	53,74,490	57,60,097	51,64,162	3,93,641	48,79,073	4,82,755	19	75	

Part III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

1.—*Area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications.*

Division.	Principal geographical divisions of territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications—Mileage of.			Remarks.
			Waste.									
		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining at the close of last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Water, distinguishable navigable rivers and canals.	Trade roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.	Railroads.	
	British Possessions.											
Arakan.	Akyab	551	853	3,003	3,377	500,790	1,429	565,200	1,570	83	...	Note.—The area noted for the Hill Tracts is that portion within which order and regularity have to be maintained. The area of the Akyab district does not include that of the Hills; and the country beyond the fixed northern boundary of the Hill Tracts district, *viz.*, 404 square miles, is thus excluded.
	Northern Arakan	15	306	892	1,213	190,930	3,200	195,840	230	...	..	
	Kyouk-hpyoo	168	401	3,740	4,309	257,821	1,189	259,462	894	152	.	
	Sandoway	72	63	3,732	3,867	1,527	2,037	9,521	110	19½	.	
	Total ..	806	1,653	12,367	14,725	1,000,868	8,756	1,030,092	2,704	254½		
Pegu.	Rangoon town	2½	2½	7	13	2,235		2,235	19½	1st class 9, 2nd do 2, 3rd do 2½	6½ miles.	*a* Finished.
	Rangoon district	1,104	2,602½	523½	4,230	1,722,992	2,103	1,727,336	492	1st class 1, 2nd do 17 *b*, 3rd do 5½ *c*	66 do. *d*	*b* Unfinished.
										3rd do 265		*d* Completed.
	Thonkwa	239	2,191	2,792	5,413	1,469,189	2,852	1,479,297	1,400	.	...	
	Bassein	422	5,514	1,051	7,047	3,500,000	11,118	3,538,452	387	.	.	
	Henzada	567½	2,803½	787½	4,162	1,720,454	19,607	1,701,347	291	3rd class 111, 4th do 60		
	Prome	205	638	1,954	2,887	413,760	1,222	412,347	40	153	38½ do.	
	Thayetmyo	163	1,078	1,155	2,396	694,107	298	693,509	155	1st class 95, 2nd do 42½, 3rd do 38	..	
	Total ...	29,15½	14,862	8,770½	23,632	9,540,383	43,570	9,574,833	2,778½	610½	176½ miles.	
Tenasserim.	Amherst	484	4,790	9,929	15,203	3,078,519	12,803	3,065,916	500	58	.	
	Tavoy	108	3,550	3,542	7,200	2,271,917	596	2,271,321	140	29	...	
	Mergui	77	3,040	4,734	7,849	1,922,470	536	1,922,034	178	79	.	
	Shwe-gyeen	141	3,611	1,812	5,564	2,511,620	1,439	2,410,181	250	.	..	
	Toungoo	59	8,242	3,073	6,374	2,074,181	1,258	2,070,923	400	52	...	
	Salween	21	3,116	1,509	4,646	1,995,787	141	1,995,646	550	.	..	
	Total ..	888	21,309	24,579	46,776	13,652,524	16,573	13,635,951	1,818	209	..	
	Grand Total ..	4,609¾	37,824	45,022¼	87,456	24,308,745	68,849	24,248,896	7,300½	1,068	176¾	

A.2.—*Character of the surface.*

For details of this table, *see* Part III. of the "British Burma Administration Report for 1873-74," pages iv. to xvii.]

A.3.—*Climate for 1877.*

Places at which observations were taken, and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
Year 1877.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Akyab	3·41	161·10	12·83	177·34	91·	76·	98·	73·	85·	75·	91·	73·	82	60·	87·	57·		No record.	
Northern Arakan* .	5·25	149·25	6·25	160·75	..	..									..				.....
Kyouk-hpyoo	1·9	204·0	26·3	232·2	92·23	69·3	96·	63·	86·8	60·11	90·	58·	82·14	52·19	83·	50·		No record.	
Sandoway	2·54	231·15	17·22	250·91	87·	79·	90·	76·	81·	78·	85·	74·	79·	76·	80·	74·	.	....	.. ...
Rangoon	2·10	83·87	15·47	102·44	96·8	78·23	99·16	75·3	87·6	73·2	90·63	71·4	88·	59·4	90·1	57·9	.	.	.....
Thonkwa†	..	.	.	.	...	...			...	.		...	.	.			..	.....	.....
Bassein	5·29	111·89	10·22	127·40	96·5	77·8	103·5	73·7	85·	75·9	90·	73·6	85·8	65·7	89·6	58·2	2·2	8·9	4·3
Henzada	0·75	69·60	6·97	77·30	88·7	77·3	103·	74·	83·9	75·4	91·	73	85·2	66·2	90·	61·	....	....	.....
Prome...	3·89	41·77	7·80	53·46	101·31	101·74	106·	76·	76·12	87·22	89·	74·	67·6	62·8	87·	64·	....	..	.....
Thayetmyo	3·43	37·45	8·92	49·80	107·	79·	111·	72·	82·5	77·	93·	74·	84·2	59·	88·6	54·6	1	7½	2½
Moulmein	11·82	155·97	8·76	176·55	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	...	.	..	.....
Tavoy	23·4	177·5	10·3	211·2	91·8	75·5	98·	72·	82·	73·8	86·	72·	88·9	72·4	90·	65·	Heavy dew clear blue sky with detached clouds.	Sky overcast.	Misty, cloudy, and foggy.
Mergui	20·20	104·80	11·04	136·04	89·1	76·8	93·	73·	83·5	75·5	90·	74·	91·3	73·4	94·	71·	Not registered ...	5·3	4·5
Shwe-gyeen	4·80	140·39	11·80	156·99	101·	79·	109·	76·	83·	76	92·	74·	80·	63·	91·	55·	5	10·	October ... 4 November ... 1 and December ... 0
Toungoo	..	...	4·03	4·03	..	..	..	...	..	.		...	85·8	74·7	89·2	...	...	....	The observatory not completed until November 1877.
Phapoon	4·	95·	5·	104·	96·	78·	104·	74·	79·	77·	82·	74·	86·	72·	90·	65·	..	9·	3·
General Average ...	6·19	117·58	10·86	134·63	93·45	78·99	100·89	73·1	8·78	75·17	89·13	72·	84·14	67·44	88·4	60·9			

* The Superintendent has intimated that there being no scientific instruments, the Medical Officer is unable to supply the wanting information.
† No observations were taken for the want of instruments.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States*—None.

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal Male Members of their Families.*

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.		Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has *anumati* authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Arakan Division.—*Nil.*										
Pegu Division.—*Nil.*										
Tenasserim Division.										
Khoontee, Western Karennee, of the Kyetphogyee family ..	Chief ..	Karennee ...	Heathen	54	None	In governing their territories.	None	Follows Primogeniture	Yes.	
Moung Gyaw, Gaikho Territory ...	Do. .	Gaikho	Ditto ...	41	Do. .		Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Tsawlaphawgyee, Eastern Karennee	Do. ...	Yinkalah	Ditto ...	43	Do. ...		Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief Authority in the province of British Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, established under Foreign Department (Political) resolution No. 212, dated 31st January 1862. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary, a Junior Secretary, and an Assistant to the Secretary, three Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, 15 Deputy Commissioners, one Superintendent of Hill Tracts, and 31 Assistant Commissioners, four Collectors of Sea Customs, a Director of Public Instruction, two Inspector of Schools, an Inspector-General of Police, an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is also Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination, a Conservator of Forests, and (experimentally) an Additional Conservator. The usual staff of officers in the Public Works Department is also attached to the province. The Chief Commissioner exercises the powers of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council; in all other respects, Political and Fiscal, he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government, and under the Government of India. The Judicial Officers are the Judicial Commissioner, the Recorder of Rangoon, the Judge of the Town of Moulmein, the Judges of the Small Cause Courts, Rangoon, three Town Magistrates, and one Assistant Town Magistrate.

The following is a statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, and revenue sub-divisions of the territory:—

Division	Name of executive district.	Number of judicial and revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average of ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue	
														Land	Gross
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Arakan	Akyab	9	5,337	287,760	Akyab	19,103	1,892	11	11	40	25	451	3,20,876	6,13,413	17,01,687
					Myohoung	3,281									
	Northern Arakan	1	1,213	13,161	Palukwa	312	223	2	2	70	30	257	24,463	3,259	6,278
					Myouktoung	500									
	Kyouk-hpyoo	5	4,309	146,828	Kyouk-hpyoo	2,167	988	6	6	48	9·6	367	1,11,282	1,42,077	4,22,321
					Ramree	2,826									
					An	1,569									
					Cheduba	1,365									
					Myaiboung	1,189									
	Sandoway	3	3,667	56,762	Toungoop	1,751	129	4	4	184	21	225	86,774	56,847	1,31,224
					Sandoway	1,617									
					Khwa	1,029									
	Rangoon Town	3	13	91,458	Rangoon Town	91,458	84	3	1	5	2	246	83,870	10,213	5,74,686
	Rangoon District	6	4,236	286,305	Pegu	5,524	1,281	10	10	44	26	397	2,25,070	13,68,321	25,33,228

PEGU	Thonkwa	3	5,413	210,975	Yandoon	9,290	787	8	8	48	22·	268	1,40,796	4,04,010	12,71,696
					Pantanaw	5,824									
					Donabyoo	4,099									
					Ma-oo-bin	1,178									
	Bassein	6	7,047	297,557	Bassein	21,816	1,445	11	11	76	34·	471	2,00,325	4,78,937	16,73,595
					Laymyethna	3,664									
	Henzada	14	4,162	518,759	Henzada	16,276	2,508	13	13	28	20·	578	1,81,320	5,89,874	13,71,699
					Kyanghcen	8,769									
					Myanoung	5,796									
					Zaloon	5,169									
					Kanoung	3,315									
	Prome	17	2,987	282,178	Prome	26,926	1,674	9	9	30	20·	461	1,53,197	2,37,171	6,85,747
					Shwe-doung	13,588									
					Poungday	5,390									
					Padoung	2,697									
	Thayetmyo	4	2,396	118,224	Thayetmyo	10,170	853	7	7	60	20·	684	84,577	1,00,763	3,20,483
TENASSERIM	Amherst	12	15,203	284,801	Moulmein	54,333	744	17	17	40	9·	...	1,67,428	4,99,323	11,76,606
	Tavoy	4	7,200	79,122	Tavoy	14,795	308	5	5	50	10·	...	77,691	98,006	2,27,367
	Mergui	5	7,809	52,175	Mergui	10,751	199	6	6	60	33·	...	75,881	69,340	1,97,563
	Shwe-gyeen	7	5,564	139,432	Shwe-gyeen	7,528	564	8	8	30	12·	...	1,17,264	1,13,117	3,84,853
	Toungoo	8	6,354	99,226	...	...	681	12	12	40	10·	...	68,076	34,732	2,56,465
	Salween	1	4,646	26,649	...	...	258	2	2	80	25·	...	67,971	9,621	98,458
	GRAND TOTAL	110	67,456	3,011,614	.....	366,345	14,918	134	132	933	19·2	4,005	22,36,961	46,27,094	1,29,61,943

D.—Population.

District	Inhabited houses: Number of Masonry dwellings	Inhabited houses: Number of all other kinds	Inhabited houses: Total	Population: Men	Population: Women	Population: Children under 12 years: Male	Population: Children under 12 years: Female	Population: Total	Number of persons per square mile	Classification of Population: Christians: Europeans	Christians: East Indian & other mixed classes	Christians: Natives	Hindoos	Mahomedans	Persons and Jews	Buddhists and Jains	Aborigines	Others	Occupation: Agriculturists	Occupation: Non-agriculturists	Prevailing language	Emigration	Immigration
Arakan																							
Akyab	55	62,487	62,542	109,402	89,231	42,539	46,589	287,760	53·92	116	160	30	1,545	59,121		209,470	17,318		154,267	133,493	Burmese, English, Bengali and Arakanese	2,222	4,321
Northern Arakan		3,288	3,286	3,468	3,855	3,274*	2,561*	13,161	16·85	6	. .	4	2	1		1,518	11,550		7,256	5,905	Hindoos	45	347
Kyouk hpyoo	1	28,070	28,071	51,433	51,854	22,030	21,491	146,828	31·07	4	32	...	151	3,667		13,224	9,750		31,472	71,835		2,972	1,147
Sandoway		11,559	11,559	18,570	9,8[illegible]	10,686	17,633	56,782	15·48	6	12	2	66	2,643		40,863	4,700		11,096	7,474		905	979
Total	56	105,404	105,460	182,872	151,809	78,529	88,274	504,531	34·73	132	204	36	1,764	64,832		394,[illegible]	4,[illegible]		204,091	218,707		6,144	6,994
Pegu																							
Rangoon town district	720	13,148	13,868	31,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	21,750	17,070	91,458	762·10	638	3,342	1,133	9,786	9,281	147	[illegible]		790	394	91,064	Burmese	474	952
Thonkwa	5	11,612	41,667	1,18[illegible]	[illegible]	37,673	35,179	210,075	35·97	10	7	2,341	54	38		[illegible]			1,137	24,[illegible]		4,037	3,479
Bassein	43	41,882	61,[illegible]	110,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	44,310	37,267	297,557	41·[illegible]	114	123	7,073	1,367	2,308	18	[illegible]	887		2,[illegible]	184,460		5,[illegible]	8,710
Henzada	9	94,297	94,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	100,[illegible]	100,501	518,739	124·6	53	157	4,064	1,184	1,122	4	[illegible]	70		2,[illegible]	270,[illegible]		3,[illegible]	1,950
Prome	190	61,883	61,[illegible]	94,604	4,[illegible]	46,[illegible]	97,[illegible]	282,178	98	61	250	160	[illegible]	1,123	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,[illegible]		77,02[illegible]	441,716		5,310	10,207
Thayetmyo	40	41,170	34,[illegible]10	40,290	4,[illegible]11	26,905	23,058	148,234	61·84	15	38		541	87[illegible]	4	1,2[illegible]	14,[illegible]	68	24,250	115,984		3,901	4,472
Total	997	308,271	309,268	608,[illegible]	[illegible]84	341,777	308,110	1,835,236	.	885	3,824	26,010	14,[illegible]	17,42[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	217,491	1,58[illegible]1,2[illegible]		31,223	36,983
Tenasserim																							
Moulmein Town	224	6,047	6,271	22,111	13,[illegible]	8,703	9,541	54,333	51·74	269	1,010	592	13,052	9,592	6	2,1[illegible]	64				Burmese, Talins, and Bengali		.
Amherst		41,755	41,755	60,194	52,2[illegible]1	60,001	58,053	230,498	15·16	10	45	1,630	2,470	4,90		21,[illegible]			37,[illegible]81	194,917		5,772	13,662
Tavoy	1	14,156	14,157	21,621	21,[illegible]04	18,058	15,536	79,722	10·98	10	73	.	539	610		[illegible]			13,500	53,022		731	556
Mergui	3	9,634	9,637	14,931	14,194	11,916	13,131	52,175	6·68	14	182		253	2,541		47,1[illegible]			2,[illegible]30	28,845		1,100	1,162
Shwe-gyeen	2	28,556	28,558	34,3[illegible]	34,0[illegible]	35,106	34,913	139,432	25·02	19	30	...	818	80		1,8[illegible]	1,8[illegible]5		18,1[illegible]	121,306		64	608
Toungoo	22	21,335	21,357	24,543	[illegible]	21,127	20,153	89,228	14·00	6	8	254	748	1,653	2	[illegible]			0,[illegible]18	83,010		1,945	3,441
Salween		6,483	6,483	6,930	[illegible]	6,484	6,179	23,649	. .	3	..	35	18	6	1	26,[illegible]			25,541	1,108		898	984
Total	252	128,566	128,818	184,243	109,993	161,695	155,506	671,437	123·58	322	1,368	2,489	18,798	19,194	32	629,190	138,409		124,296	488,806		10,449	19,833
Grand Total	1,305	602,241	603,546	975,760	841,383	582,001	611,930	3,011,614	158·31	1,339	5,396	29,465	35,200	101,452	283	2,762,113	213,963		575,881	2,295,667		47,816	63,810

* Males under 18, females under 15 years of age no separate return of those under 12 years.

† In this is included Madras natives

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican churches.

344. There are eight churches of the Anglican communion in the province—*viz.*, two at Rangoon (town and cantonment), one at Toungoo, and one at Thayetmyo—each provided with a chaplain of the Bengal establishment; one at Moulmein, under the ministration of a missionary of the Additional Clergy Society; one at Akyab, at present without the services of a clergyman; one at Kyouk-hpyoo, which is visited periodically by the clergyman at Akyab when there is one attached to that station; and one at Bassein, which is occasionally visited by the Rangoon Cantonment or Town Chaplain. In addition, another missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel visits the stations on the Irrawaddy between Rangoon and Thayetmyo quarterly. The clergyman at Akyab further visits Sandoway, Toungoop, and An occasionally, and proceeds to Chittagong several times during the year; the clergyman at Toungoo visits Shwe-gyeen periodically; and Tavoy and Mergui are visited annually by the clergyman at Moulmein. A church is being built in the town of Prome, which, owing to the opening of the railway, has a large European and Eurasian population. The church will for the present be under the charge of the clergyman of the Irrawaddy stations.

See of Rangoon, Andaman, and Nicobars.

345. Since the close of the year, British Burma and the Andaman and Nicobar islands have been constituted by letters patent a Bishop's see or diocese, called the Bishopric of Rangoon, and the Right Reverend Jonathan Holt Titcomb, D.D., has been appointed its first Bishop. Dr. Titcomb was installed on the 24th February 1878.

Presbyterian church.

346. There is a Presbyterian church in Rangoon, with a congregation numbering nearly 200 persons. The monthly allowance received by the minister from the Government, in consideration of his services to some of the European troops, has been discontinued, owing to the withdrawal of the Scotch regiment from the station.

Roman Catholic churches.

347. The Roman Catholic clergymen at military stations receive allowances from the Government; and the Right Revd. Bishop Bigandet, who presides over the Roman Catholic churches in Pegu and Tenasserim, is paid a monthly stipend of £30 for the compilation of certain ecclesiastical returns. The Roman Catholics have 105 churches and 37 priests in the various towns and districts of the province, and missions to the Karens and hill-people. Their congregations aggregate 16,260 persons. Their receipts from Government amounted to £424 during the year.

American Baptist Mission.

348. Protestant Dissenters have 371 institutions, 287 ministers and teachers, and congregations numbering, it is stated, 40,687 persons. The principal churches are those of the American Baptist Society, whose missionaries have been very successful in converting to Christianity the Karens in Pegu and Tenasserim, where there are many congregations presided over by pastors and teachers of their own race.

Armenian church.

349. There is an Armenian church in Rangoon, with one minister and a congregation of nearly 250 members of that community.

Other denominations, &c.

350. Throughout the province, the returns shew the number of Hindoo worshippers to be 9,026, and the Mahomedans 102,060, but the correctness of these figures is questionable. Buddhism is the religion of the indigenous population, with 2,236,712 followers.

Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages.

351. Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV. of 1872), licenses were granted to the Revd. H. Morrow, a duly-recognized minister of the Baptist church, to solemnize marriages within the province of British Burma according to the usage of that church; and, under section 9, three persons have been authorized to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians.

Stationery.

352. No alterations have been made in the arrangements for the supply of stationery required by the province, particulars of which were given at page 161 of the Administration Report for 1873-74.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

343. There is no fresh information on the subject of archæology to be recorded.

so as to secure two objects,—(i.) that grants shall be given only to schools that satisfy the prescribed standards; and (ii.) that, so long as the conditions are fulfilled, the grants shall not be liable to sudden fluctuations, but be gradually reduced after a series of years. All these measures are at present under consideration. With regard, however, to the first, it may here be remarked that, although various expedients have from time to time been devised, and a great variety of literature has been printed and distributed in the vernacular, there are hardly any really good vernacular text-books yet in existence. The Vernacular Literature Committee was, for some unexplained reason, not convened during the 12 months. The *Education Gazette* was abolished at the close of the year. It had for some time past been gradually losing its subscribers; literary contributions were rarely received; and it was thought that the funds expended in supporting the paper might be more usefully employed in another way for the furtherance of the object with which it was started. A translator and editor of school-books has been appointed in the room of the editor of the Gazette. His employment is for the present the preparation of new editions of popular works now out of print. The Government Book Depot began the year with a stock valued at £3,356; purchases amounting to £2,880 and sales amounting to £1,126 were effected; books were supplied gratuitously to the value of £129; and £4,980 worth of stock remained at the end of the year. Besides mere school-books, stationery, and mathemetical instruments, printed selections from the popular literature were procured and distributed.

Literature, Science, Art, and the Press.

Books published.

339. The number of books published during 1877 was 83, or 14 more than in the previous year. Of these, 16 were in English, 59 in the Vernacular, three in Indian classical languages, and five in more than one language. Six were educational and 77 non-educational in character. There were 41 original works and 20 translations, published during the year; and re-publications numbered 22, against 16 in 1876. The original works consisted, with one or two exceptions, of reports, tracts, and books on religious subjects, published by the American Baptist missionaries,—none of much importance. The re-publications comprised religious, dramatical, and miscellaneous works in the Burmese and Karen languages.

Vernacular literature.

340. The only publication deserving of note during the year is Major Fryer's edition of the "*Vutto Daya*." The Education Department printed the 2nd part of "*Mahauthata Wuttu*" from the palm-leaf. Burmese current literature is represented by a few historical compilations in Arakan, and by several struggling periodicals. Modern composition is said to be characterized by want both of simplicity and pith; and to be long-spun and pedantic, turgid and illogical. In para. 536 of the Administration Report of 1872-73, mention is made of measures for collecting manucripts. The work has been deferred till the arrival of the Pali Professor, whose chief labour for some years to come will be collation and recension.

Rangoon Literary Society.

341. The Rangoon Literary Society has now been established 21 years. It has 143 subscribers,—a larger number than in any previous year: and its income was £270, apart from the annual grant from Government of £30. It is thus, of course, in a better position than ever for carrying out its design of affording facilities for mental culture. During the year, considerable improvement was effected in the Society's premises, and new books and periodicals have been added to its stock.

Presses.

342. There were two Government presses in the province,—one attached to the Secretariat, the other to the Rangoon Central Jail; and 12 private presses,—one in Akyab, eight in Rangoon, one in Bassein, and two in Moulmein. Twelve newspapers were published, of which two were issued daily, three twice, and seven once a week. There were also various advertising sheets; and four monthly magazines were published by the Baptist Mission and other religious bodies in English, Burmese, and Karen.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

343. There is no fresh information on the subject of archæology to be recorded.

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PART I.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA. 1877-78.

4709

INTRODUCTION.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION, 1877-78.

It appears unnecessary in the present report to offer any sketch of the geographical features, the productions, or the people of the province; these have been described often enough in former years. There is one fact, however, of which a reiteration may here be pardoned; in population, revenue and material advancement, Burma is doubtless far behind many less recently-acquired provinces; but the rapidly-increasing wealth and prosperity of the country present one feature, at all events, in which the comparison is clearly in its favour; and the record of its development from year to year may on this ground perhaps claim as attentive a perusal as that of any other part of British India. In the administration of the province during 1877-78 there were no changes. The Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson retained the office of Chief Commissioner till the close of the year, when he was transferred to the Viceregal Council. Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., succeeded him on the 31st March 1878.

Political Affairs. Upper Burma.

2. With Upper Burma our relations were of a friendly character. Some discussion took place during the period under review regarding the treaty of 1867. A revision of the first four articles having been provided for under certain circumstances at the end of ten years, the subject was naturally mooted by merchants and others interested in it about the beginning of 1877. The argument used in favour of revision was that further security was needed against monopolies and interference with trade. Although since 1867 the trade with Upper Burma had very largely increased, it was no doubt true that very serious interference with commercial business had been practised by the King, and the very possibility of change appeared to give rise to an uncertainty which it was desirable to remove. Negociations were opened through the Resident at Mandalay, but concessions were demanded by the Burmese Government which it was impossible to grant, and no agreement could be arrived at. The melancholy death, in April, of Mr. T. T. Cooper, Political Agent at Bhamo, was a matter for deep regret. The completion of a line of telegraph to Bhamo has lessened the isolation of the place, and will doubtless, if properly worked, help to promote the trade with Western China. The removal of two Burmese outposts established in Western Karennee was the only event of note in that quarter. The lawless condition of Karennee continues to be a source of anxiety on the Toungoo frontier.

Siam.

3. It has not yet been possible to carry out the proposal to appoint a Vice-Consul at Zimmay, several preliminary questions regarding jurisdiction remaining still unsettled. Some attempt has been made by the Siamese authorities to improve their police administration on the Salween frontier; but for various reasons it is doubtful how far their efforts will be successful. A friendly visit paid by the Heir Apparent of Zimmay to the Commissioner of Tenasserim towards the close of the year showed that, at all events, a sincere desire for improvement exists. The case of Nga Bandaw, a British subject who was illegally tried and convicted of dacoity by assessors appointed by the Chief, illustrates the need of a British representative in Zimmay, for the sentence must have expired before the necessary representations could be made through Bangkok for its remission.

Arakan Hill Tracts.

4. In the Arakan Hill Tracts there were no raids during 1877-78. The despatch of a punitive force of police to chastise an aggressive tribe beyond our administrative frontier was followed by results as satisfactory as those recorded last year in connection with a similar measure. A clan of Mros had long been at feud with certain villages of Khyengs. After a series of raids, most of the latter being the weaker party appear to have taken refuge within the British frontier. The last raid but

one, in November 1875, was committed by the Mros on some Khyeng villages which had thus recently migrated. On that occasion negotiation was tried, for the purpose of obtaining redress, but without success. In December 1876, a similar aggression was committed, and, although in this instance the village attacked was just outside the border, it was felt that more vigorous measures were required. The force sent against the offending Mro villages consisted of 130 men. It started on the 15th April and returned on the 2nd May, having without bloodshed exacted a fine from the villages and taken captive the marauding chiefs. The latter were released after the payment of a suitable penalty had been arranged. Subsequently, the heads of the hostile tribes met at a fair held in British territory, and a reconciliation was effected. Within the district there was no violent crime. Only 137 persons were tried criminally during the year, and, of 93 convictions, but 40 were for serious offences. The strength of the police, which numbers 256, is greater in proportion to population and area than in many other districts. Of the whole force, 150 are Goorkhas and 61 are hill-men enlisted locally. The trade and agriculture of the district are scarcely worth mention, except as capable of very great development, for the country possesses exceptional advantages of soil and climate. Cotton and tobacco are sent down to the plains in exchange for rice and piece-goods. India-rubber has begun to be brought down in small quantities from beyond the frontier. The hill-people are indolent and apathetic, and, until labour and capital are attracted from without, no material improvement is likely to take place in the district.

Survey and settlement

5. The local Survey Department was occupied during the year in making surveys of the inland fisheries of the Rangoon, Thonkwa, and Bassein districts, and of certain grants of land known as waste land grants in the Rangoon district. In the two previous years serious deficiencies had been discovered by officers of the department in the areas assessed by the thoogyees, or tax-collectors, and the need of a complete re-measurement had been discovered. Since the close of the year, proposals for this have been sanctioned, and a cadastral survey has been begun by officers of the Revenue Survey Department of India. The area of land under settlement-leases was 465,868 acres. The leases are gradually expiring, and will not be renewed till the survey has been made.

Police.

6. The police force of the province consisted during 1877 of 6,275 men, with 22 gazetted and 574 non-gazetted officers, maintained at a cost of £149,567. The proportion of police to population was one in 428; and to area, one in every 12·85 square miles. As in previous years, the number of men who left the service was very large, being nearly one-third of the whole. The elements of which the force is composed are very various, comprising some nine or ten different races. There was a slight increase during the year in the more serious classes of crime, but petty offences were less numerous, and, on the whole the number of offences reported was less than in 1876. The increase occurred chiefly under the heads of dacoity, robbery, mischief, hurt, theft, and criminal breach of trust. Cases of cattle-theft, house-breaking, and receiving stolen property, on the other hand, decreased in number. The chief diminution was in offences under the Gambling Act and the Excise Act and in nuisances. The police were rather less successful than in the previous year in the prosecution of offenders. Of 20,997 cases investigated, convictions were obtained in 12,152, or 57·87 per cent., against 61 per cent. in 1876; and the proportion of convictions to arrests was also somewhat smaller. During the past few years there has been a large and continuous increase of crime in this province. The number of offences reported in 1876 was nearly half as great again as in 1872. The causes of this it is difficult to trace satisfactorily, though part of the increase is explained by the rapid growth of the country in wealth and population. A comparison of the statistics of this and other provinces shews that the ratio of police to area is far smaller, and to population far larger, here than elsewhere; and that, although the efficiency of the police in Burma is decidedly above the average, the proportion of crime to population is larger than in any other part of India. The want of a well-organized rural police, such as exists elsewhere, is beginning to be felt, and measures for remedying it are under consideration.

Criminal justice.

7. The work of the criminal courts in 1877 was somewhat lighter than in the previous year. The number of offences of all classes reported was 29,508, or five more; but there were only 42,297, or 4,027 fewer, persons brought to trial, and 28,107, or 3,701 fewer, convicted. This decrease is noticeable in the police statistics also. In the Recorder's Court there were more sessions' cases tried, owing to a stricter observance of the rule that habitual offenders should be committed for trial, instead of being dealt with by the Magistrates. The results of appeal and revision cases shew that the work of the Magistrates is performed with care and diligence. Of 4,661 persons convicted in the Recorder's and Town Magistrates' Courts, 77·81 were sentenced to fines, most of which amounted to less than £1. There were 662 sentences of imprisonment passed, but solitary confinement was ordered in only 19 of these. There was a remarkable increase in the number of offenders returned as Madrassees, indicating the need of special vigilance in regard of this class. The work of the Town Magistrates' Courts was very heavy. In a large seaport, apart from the regular judicial work, a great deal of miscellaneous business necessarily comes before the Magistrates. During 1877 the need of some relief was more than ever felt, and it is probable that before long an entire redistribution of the work will become necessary. In the district courts, more of the crime dealt with appears to have been of a serious character than in 1876. There were fewer petty offences, and fewer fines were inflicted; but sentences of rigorous imprisonment were much more frequent. It is noticed that Magistrates award compensation to complainants and prosecutors more often than before, though some neglect in this respect is still apparent. The average duration of cases, which was 3·3 days, indicates sufficient despatch in the conduct of criminal cases. There were only 224 persons tried by the courts of session. The work was shared between Commissioners of Divisions, the Judge of Moulmein, and the Judicial Commissioner. Appeals from convictions by subordinate Magistrates were, as usual, few, but were nearly twice as often successful as those from sentences passed by Magistrates of the 1st class. The Judicial Commissioner remarks that, with the influx of foreigners into the country, opium-smoking and other vices are increasing among the Burmese. The observation appears to be unhappily true, nor is it made now for the first time. The opinions of educated and intelligent natives throughout the country have been asked as to the best method of remedying the evil. Lotteries, a form of gambling which was coming much into vogue, will, it is hoped, be more effectually checked now that district officers have been empowered to prosecute those who engage in them.

Jails.

8. The jails of the province were not, on the whole, so full in 1877 as in the year before. The number of convicts imprisoned was larger than it has ever been before; but releases, too, were very numerous, and the daily average number in jail was less than usual. This was chiefly owing to the release of 935 prisoners on the 1st of January 1877. The proportion of prisoners of various religions to the corresponding classes of the general population was much the same as in former years. Of 348 Christian prisoners, no less than 194 were Europeans. Children under 16 formed 1·02 of the whole prison population. This class shews a tendency to increase. The terms of imprisonment were on the whole longer than in the previous year, and simple imprisonment was less frequently awarded. The number of convicts known to have been previously convicted was less, being 18·96 of the prison population, against 19·33 in 1876. Convicts with previous convictions, as well as juveniles, were especially numerous at Henzada, Myanoung, and Prome. The treatment of habitual prisoners is an important matter, and has recently been the subject of careful consideration. Only five prisoners altogether succeeded in making good their escape from jail,—a very small number, considering the insecurity of some of the jail buildings. Twenty-one actually escaped, but 16 of these were shortly after recaptured. Many of the escapes were due to breaches of rules and lax discipline. The outbreak of the 29th May 1877 in the Rangoon Jail, which was got up by two men who had been severely wounded in a similar rising in the Moulmein Jail in 1876, affords a good specimen of the character of the worst class of Burmese convicts. Since the close of the year, the occurrence of another outbreak has led

to the thorough examination of the Rangoon Jail buildings, with a view to render them more secure, and to the entertainment of a proposal to construct a new central jail. Prison punishments were more numerous than in 1876, and in some of the smaller jails an excessive severity seems to have prevailed, of which due notice has been taken. Less than half of the convicts received into jail were returned as altogether illiterate, and more than one-tenth could read and write well. A considerable number were under instruction throughout the year, but no result is apparent in the figures which shew the state of education of convicts on entering and leaving jail. Nearly four per cent. of the daily average convict population were employed very usefully as prison officers. The cost of maintaining and guarding prisoners was altogether £31,961-6-4, or £6-11-2 per head. This was rather more than in 1876, owing to the dearness of provisions, and especially of rice, which is the staple food. Manufactures yielded a nett cash profit of £8,342, or £1 17*s* 8*d* per head of convicts sentenced to labour, notwithstanding some increase in the value of bills outstanding and raw materials on hand. Jail gardens produced nearly all of the vegetables consumed, besides a considerable quantity for sale. £8,453, or about one-fifth of the total cost of the Department, was spent on jail buildings. Permanent masonry structures are gradually being substituted for the buildings of wood and mats formerly in use. The jail accommodation, taken altogether, is sufficient, but local overcrowding cannot always be avoided. The death-rate was 55 per mille, against 26 in 1876. The increased mortality was due mainly to cholera,—the result, probably, of the exceptionally unhealthy hot season of 1877.

Civil justice.

9. The new Civil Procedure Code came into force in this province late in the year. It has been observed that some of the changes which it introduced are likely to be productive of inconvenience, as, for instance, the provision that the plaintiff or an eye-witness of his signature must be examined as to the verification of plaints; and the rule that subsistence-money for civil prisoners can only be paid into court. There were 31,715 suits, valued at £302,848 8*s* 0*d*, instituted in the civil courts during 1877. The number of suits was 3½ per cent. greater than in 1876, and the aggregate value was six per cent. higher. The special court disposed of 11 appeals and three references during the year. The civil business of the Recorder's Court appears to have diminished during the past few years. In 1877, 179 regular and 331 miscellaneous suits were instituted, the aggregate value of which was £38,212. The average duration of contested cases was one month and 28 days, and of uncontested 23 days. As an instance of the difficulty of serving processes in some cases, two suits have been mentioned in which processes had to be sent to Bombay, Ceylon, Penang, Mandalay, and other places. In the small cause courts, the number of suits filed shewed an increase of seven per cent. The number disposed of was 5,190, of which only one-quarter were contested. Most of the claims were of a simple character not likely to admit of dispute. About two-thirds of the work fell to the share of the First Judge. It is remarkable that cases in which Burmese were parties were more than twice as numerous as in 1876. In the district courts there were 26,242 suits instituted,—an increase of 2·8 per cent. In particular districts there were considerable fluctuations, for the most part unaccounted for. In Toungoo there was a decrease of 23 per cent.; and in Thonkwa there was an increase of 20 per cent. In the Arakan Hill Tracts the number of cases fell to little more than one-half what it was in 1876, owing to a practice adopted by the Superintendent of remitting disputes as often as possible to chiefs of clans for arbitration. In the district courts, 51 per cent. of the suits fell under the headings "on written obligation," "on unwritten obligation," and "for goods sold;" while in the small cause court the percentage was 86; but the two former classes appear to be on the increase. Nearly half of the claims adjudicated were valued at between £2 and £10, and only two per cent. exceeded £50 in value. Of 26,208 suits disposed of, 11,006, or 42 per cent., were contested. Dismissals for default were somewhat numerous,—a fact which may perhaps be due to the necessity of frequent travelling imposed on most civil Judges by their executive duties. The average duration of contested suits was 13 days, and of uncontested 8·7 days. Application was

made for execution of about one in every three decrees passed, and complete satisfaction was obtained by 42 per cent. of the applicants. Appeals were, on the whole, not numerous, and only about one-third of those instituted were successful.

Registration.

10. There were 37 registration offices open during 1876-77, as in the previous year. The returns shew that the number of documents registered was 4,091, or 10 per cent. larger than the year before; while the value of property to which the documents related was £577,076, or £83,215 less. The increase occurred almost entirely under the head of compulsory registrations, and cannot, therefore, be taken to indicate any more general appreciation of the advantages of registration than has hitherto prevailed. It cannot be said that the system has yet made much progress in this province. The reasons are sufficiently obvious: the mass of the people are employed in agricultural, and not mercantile, pursuits. The provisions of the law are somewhat intricate. The registration offices are, as a rule, a long way off, and must needs be so, for the population is not dense, and a district in this province contains on an average more than five times the area of a district in Bengal, for instance. Waste land is abundant moreover, and the people are less careful in recording and registering their tenures. It has been suggested that some less complicated rules should be framed, and that the method of rural registration which is in use in Bengal should be introduced here. The first expedient is at present under consideration: the second may hereafter be found practicable; but it has been objected, with some reason, that neither will it be so easy to find suitable persons to perform the duty of sub-registrars, nor is there the same need for such a system here as in Bengal.

Municipalities.

11. The municipalities of the province are seven in number. They have a total population of 263,411, and an income of £132,194. The average incidence per head of population of taxation is 4*s.* 2¾*d.*, and of municipal income 9*s.* 1*d.* The chief sources of income are taxes on houses and lands, liquor licenses, rents of houses, gardens, and markets, lighting, conservancy, and water rates, and grants-in-aid from provincial funds. There is no octroi; but in most towns the markets are municipal property, and yield a considerable revenue. The expenditure is mainly on police, conservancy and cleansing, roads, buildings, and water-supply. On education and on sanitary and charitable establishments very little was spent, and the neglect by municipalities of the former object especially has led to no little discussion. The two chief requirements of most towns in the province are good drainage and conservancy arrangements, and a good water-supply; and, for a long time to come, a heavy outlay will be required to attain these objects. The municipal funds are, for the most part, sufficient for the purpose. Taxation is perhaps heavy in comparison with that in Indian towns, but the people are wealthy and are not overburdened. At Moulmein, taxation is lighter than elsewhere, and the municipal revenue is insufficient for the wants of the town. The Rangoon Municipality—to which, roughly speaking, about two-fifths of the total municipal population and revenue of the province belong—has made more progress than any other in the directions now indicated. Conservancy is, on the whole, well carried out; and, during the year, water-works were successfully brought to completion, by which a large quarter of the town, comprising nearly a fifth of the whole population, is supplied with good water. A comprehensive project for the whole town is approaching maturity.

Military.

12. The garrison of the British Burma division, in which the Andaman islands are included, consisted during the year of two battalions of European Infantry, and five batteries of Artillery, with four regiments of Madras Native Infantry and a company of Madras Sappers. The aggregate strength of the force on the 31st December 1877 was 4,584; its total cost for the year was £270,191.

Marine.

13. The number and aggregate tonnage of the ships that visited the province during the year under review was less than in 1875-76, which was a very exceptional year, but was considerably greater than in 1876-77. In 1875-76 the number of ships that entered and cleared was 5,327, and their tonnage 2,330,784; in 1876-77 there were

5,251 ships, with a tonnage of 2,027,290; and in 1877-78 there were 5,331 ships, with a tonnage of 2,200,069. The increase is not very remarkable. Of the two staple articles of export—rice and teak—72,487 tons more left the province than in 1876-77; but, as will be seen further on, an increase in value (not in quantity) was the chief characteristic of the trade of 1877-78. The number of steamers that came and went direct by the Suez Canal decreased slightly. The B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, which carry the mails, plied regularly as usual between the ports on the Bay of Bengal. There were eight light-houses on the coasts of the province at the beginning of the year, including that on the Cocos island. The Krishna Shoal Light-house was destroyed about the middle of the monsoon of 1877. The fact of its disappearance is all that has ever been ascertained. It was built on screw-piles, and it is supposed that the heavy freshets of the Irrawaddy washed away a part of the shoal where the light-house stood, and that drift-timber perhaps assisted in its destruction. A special examination of all the light-houses was made in January 1878, apart from the regular inspections which were carried out as usual. The steamer "Kurrachee" was wrecked off the Mergui coast in July 1877; the "Lafontaine" was stranded and lost near the mouth of the Rangoon river; and the "Sophie" foundered while undergoing repairs in the port. There were no other serious casualties. The aggregate income of the seven port funds in 1877-78 was £55,517, the expenditure was £57,874, and the closing balance £16,268. The receipts of the Imperial Marine Department were £10,139, and the expenditure amounted to £22,453.

Weather and crops.

14. The hot season of 1877 was unusually protracted, and towards its close inconvenience was caused by a drought of water. The rains set in about the end of May, and continued into November. The rain-fall was exceptionally heavy, and the rise of the Irrawaddy was high. Extensive floods ensued in various parts of Pegu and Tenasserim, and the crops suffered somewhat in consequence. The heaviest rain-fall registered was 242 inches at Sandoway; and the lightest was 49 inches at Prome. The average of all the stations where records are kept was 140·96 inches. The greatest extremes of temperature were recorded at Thayetmyo, where the thermometer reached 111 degrees Fahr. in May and 48 degrees in January. Observatories for the record of meteorological statistics were opened at Mergui, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo; but were not in operation all the year. These, with the four already established, complete the system required for the whole province.

Agriculture.

15. The area of land under cultivation during the year was returned as 2,951,265 acres,—an increase of over four per cent. on the previous year. The land revenue assessment rose at the same time to £482,639. Of the whole area, about 86 per cent. is under rice-cultivation. The harvest was abundant, notwithstanding much damage done by floods, for late rain enabled a great part of the loss to be repaired by fresh planting. Only about three per cent. of the acreage yielded cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, and other produce, the rubbee or cold weather crops of India being almost unknown here. Experiments have been made in tea and coffee planting, but with little result, for, although in some parts of the province the soil and climate are no doubt favourable, the difficulty of obtaining labour has hitherto proved insuperable. Cattle-disease, which had been prevalent in the Arakan division in 1876-77, continued in 1877-78; but in the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions there was little or no sickness among the stock. On the whole, there was a considerable increase in the number of cattle in the province. The land tax varies from one to six shillings an acre. The produce of an acre of land is from 20 to 80 bushels of rice in the husk, which during the year under review was worth from £5 to £15 per hundred bushels, the price being unusually high.

Forests.

16. The girdling of teak-trees in British territory has been suspended since 1875. One lease and 21 felling-permits are still in force in the Attaran district. Elsewhere, neither leases nor permits any longer exist; and the only teak brought to market from forests in British territory is either obtained from trees previously girdled or found otherwise dead in the forests, or is drift-timber. The work of the Forest Department is at present chiefly confined to the formation of reserves and other operations for

the conservation and improvement of the existing timber-supplies of the country. Large quantities of timber have nevertheless continued to be extracted from the forests of the province. The out-turn was 39,081 tons of teak and 3,138 tons of other timber in 1877-78, against 46,431 tons of teak and 2,608 tons of other timber in the previous year. Part of the out-turn in 1877-78 was due to exceptionally high floods, which allowed 5,301 logs neaped in former years to be floated down. Teak timber does not however, as a general rule, reach the market till two or three years after it has been girdled. Much of the available dead timber has been cleared out of the forests, but the supply is not yet exhausted. It is estimated that the quantity of timber brought to market will not exhibit a very marked diminution till the year 1880-81. Before that time, fresh girdling will be necessary if the yield is to be kept up to anything like what it has hitherto been. The importation of teak from Upper Burma, Siam, and Karennee has not slackened. During the period under review, 211,813 logs or 21 per cent. more than in 1876-77, were brought down the Salween, Sittoung, and Irrawaddy rivers from beyond the frontier. The import-duty realized on the Salween alone amounted to £28,293, or £6,669 in excess of the previous year's receipts. In the formation of reserved forests there was less progress made than might have been anticipated. In the Tenasserim circle the area added to the existing reserves was only 68 square miles, although it was expected that over 200 square miles would be demarcated and settled. In the Pegu circle the area taken up for reserves was 239 square miles; but 296 square miles formerly taken up irregularly had to be excluded from the reserved area. The nett result of the year's work was thus an increase of 11 square miles. A total area of 68,198 acres was protected from fire in the two divisions. In Tenasserim the protection was fairly effective, and the cost was trifling. In Pegu, notwithstanding a much larger expenditure, fires occurred both in the reserved tracts and in the plantations. Measures for the reproduction of teak were continued, seed being planted either in clearings made and abandoned by Karens, in spots where the flowering of the bamboo had left the ground free, or in similarly favourable localities. The prohibition against felling trees of the 12 reserved kinds has been made more stringent, by confining the grant of free permits to persons living within five miles of the place where the trees to be felled are growing. The gross receipts of the Department amounted to £160,303, and the expenditure to £85,582. The nett sum earned was thus £74,721, or £20,078 more than in 1876-77.

Mines and quarries.

17. In mining operations there has been little activity or success during 1877-78. The failure of a Rangoon firm to work the Mergui tin-mines to any advantage was noticed last year. The deposits of coal in the Thayetmyo district again underwent a scientific examination, the result of which was only to confirm the opinion, long ago arrived at, that they are of little or no value. In the Akyab district, exploration for petroleum was rewarded by the discovery of a flowing well after borings had been carried to a depth of only 66 feet; and it may be hoped that further prospecting will be vigorously carried on after the profitable issue of this venture.

Manufactures.

18. The industry of British Burma is almost exclusively devoted to agriculture, and the manufactures are comparatively insignificant, though in some respects interesting, and in many instances by no means devoid of artistic merit. The subject has been fully dealt with in the reports of former years. Cutch is almost the only article manufactured for export. The quantity exported fluctuates considerably from year to year, and was less during the period under review than in 1876-77; but there is said to be little falling-off in the manufacture. At Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein, there are numerous steam rice-mills and saw-mills for cleaning rice and converting timber for export.

Trade.

19. The famine in Madras and a simultaneous scarcity of food in Upper Burma combined during 1877-78 to enhance the price of rice, the chief export of this province, to an unprecedented rate. The quantity exported was at the same time rather greater than in the preceding year. In consequence chiefly of these circumstances, the value of the sea-borne trade of the province was larger than it has

ever been before, and, in comparison with the figures of 1876-77, shewed an increase of 21·7 per cent. The value of the imports amounted to £7,812,974, and that of the exports to £7,871,946. Excluding specie, the value of the exports was £2,036,703 above that of the imports; and this balance was paid for in specie, for the imports of specie exceeded the exports by £1,977,731. This unusual influx of money has naturally led, it may be observed in passing, to the extensive accumulation of small hoards among the agricultural classes of the country. Setting aside transactions on behalf of Government, the value of the exports on private account was £7,083,863. Of this, the item rice formed 66 per cent., 15 per cent. was for teak, and three per cent. for cotton, the next largest item. Of the whole value of the imports, 44 per cent. comes under the head cotton twist; cotton, silk, and woollen piece-goods constitute 42 per cent., five per cent. under tobacco, and 4½ per cent. under betel-nut. The remainder is distributed among a large number of items, of which gunny-bags, machinery, coal, metals, oils, raw silk, sugar, and salt are perhaps the principal.

The bulk of the inland trade of the province with Upper Burma is carried by the Irrawaddy, and this is pretty correctly registered. The trade which passes along land routes is comparatively insignificant, and is also less easy to record accurately. The river-borne traffic with Upper Burma is registered at Allanmyo and Toungoo, the frontier stations on the Irrawaddy and the Sittoung rivers; and statistics are collected at fifteen points along the boundary of the province of the trade which passes by land routes to and from Upper Burma and Siam. The imports and exports by the Irrawaddy and Sittang have increased in value steadily during the last five years. The trade registered at Toungoo is hardly more than a tenth part of that which passes Allanmyo. Taking both together, the river-borne trade has risen in value from £2,589,821 in 1873-74 to £3,400,089 in 1877-78, or 31 per cent. The chief article of export to Upper Burma is rice, although it is only recently that this branch of traffic has attained its present dimensions. The rice exported to Upper Burma by the Irrawaddy in 1873-74 was valued at £60,431; and during the year under review it was estimated at £431,065. The climate of Upper Burma is dry and comparatively ill-adapted for rice-growing; and the existence of good steam communication places the supplies of Lower Burma within easy reach, so that it is not likely that this trade will diminish. Cotton, silk, and woollen piece-goods form the next largest item of the exports. On the whole, there was a considerable increase under this head during the year, for, though the value of cotton goods declined, that of silks increased very largely. The decline in cotton goods is difficult to account for satisfactorily. Cotton twist and yarn to the value of £188,485 and raw silk to the value of £84,057 were also exported by river, both items shewing an increase. The trade in salt-fish is falling-off, but its value is still large. From Upper Burma the chief import is teak, most of which comes down by the Sittang. The continuance of the supply of timber is somewhat doubtful. The other chief imports are raw cotton, sessamum, manufactured silk, cutch, petroleum, palm-sugar, and cattle.

Public works.

20. In the Public Works Department, the chief event of the year was the opening, on the 1st of May 1877, of the railway from Rangoon to Prome, a distance of 163 miles. During the first 11 months of its existence, notwithstanding a deficiency of rolling-stock, the line paid its own working expenses, and during the current year a profit of two per cent. on the capital outlay is expected. Suburban lines, estimated to cost four lakhs of rupees, are still required to enable goods to be carried direct to ware-houses, mills, and wharves. The extension of the line to Allanmyo, on the frontier, is under consideration. Still more important is the project to construct a railway from Rangoon to Toungoo. The need of this line for military purposes cannot fail to be duly appreciated when it is considered that at present the journey to Toungoo occupies from 15 to 20 days, that it is only practicable in boats of very light draft, and that the cost of carriage is consequently enormous, while the length of the proposed line of railway is only 176 miles. Sixty miles of it would pass through fertile, cultivated tracts of country, at present without any good means of communication, either by land or water. The trade with Karennee and the Shan states, which the railway would stimulate

and attract, has risen from £239,310 in 1875 to £317,264 in 1877, and, though at present small, is capable of indefinite extension. Within how long a period the traffic receipts would be sufficient to repay with interest the capital expended, cannot of course be calculated; but it is certain that the line would in time be directly remunerative, and that, from the increased value of the adjacent land and the augmented revenue which would accrue, Government would at once obtain a large, though indirect, financial advantage. The Rangoon and Sittang Canal, by which the water route to Toungoo is rendered materially shorter and safer, was opened for traffic during the year, but the lock-gates are not yet quite completed. Owing to want of funds, but little progress was made in the construction of feeder roads, and of a supplementary road to take the place of 108 miles of the Old Prome road now occupied by the railway. On the Irrawaddy embankments, the whole of the capital expenditure was devoted to raising and strengthening the existing works. During the last three years, unusually high floods have caused frequent breaches, the recurrence of which it is necessary to prevent if full benefit is to be derived from the embankments. The ultimate utility of such works is open to some doubt. It is said by some competent judges that their tendency is to raise the bed of the river permanently, and it is certain that in some places the effect of an embankment on one side of a river is to extend the area of inundation on the other side. Under these circumstances, it is not at present deemed desirable to commence any fresh undertakings of the kind. The ordinary provincial works of the year require no special notice. The chief military works, all of which were defrayed from imperial funds, were the harbour defences, European Infantry barracks at Rangoon, and a barrack and magazine in the Thayetmyo redoubt. Operations on some of these had to be suspended for want of funds. The necessity of a larger outlay to provide for the requirements of the garrison of the province has become very apparent.

Legislation.

21. Eight Acts of general application were passed during the year. The most important of these—the Code of Civil Procedure—is noticed in connection with the civil justice administration. The Land Revenue Act, passed in 1876, was mentioned in last year's report. Its operation had to be postponed till the rules which form its necessary complement could be framed. The Burma Forest Bill has been merged in an Act of general application. The only enactment relating exclusively to this province was "An Act to provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments." Repeated floods had breached the line of embankments along the west bank of the Irrawaddy, and had proved the difficulty of so strengthening them as to render them absolutely secure. Great apathy had in many instances been displayed by the very people whose lives and property were jeopardized, and disastrous results had ensued from the impossibility of inducing them to labour. The Act provides for the use of coercive measures in cases of emergency, and for payment at 15 per cent. above the market-rate for labour and materials obtained by compulsion.

Telegraph.

22. The telegraphs of the province have been considerably extended during the year. In December 1877, a new line, 73 miles in length, was opened from Bassein to Diamond island, and ships can thus be easily communicated with at the latter station. New lines, with an aggregate length of 11 miles, were constructed in Rangoon and the suburbs for the convenience chiefly of merchants. Throughout the whole length of the Arakan lines, which measure 415 miles, the wires were doubled, the new wire being intended for through messages; and a new wire was added on the line from Elephant point, at the mouth of the Rangoon river, to Prome. At nearly all the stations in the province there was a satisfactory increase in the traffic.

Post-office.

23. The number of post offices has risen from 23 in 1876-77 to 28 in the year under review; and pillar-boxes and experimental offices have been also established in various places, chiefly in Rangoon. New buildings have been erected in convenient situations for the offices at Kyouk-hpyoo and Prome. Mails for the latter station from Rangoon were carried by rail daily from the beginning of May, when the line was first opened. The journey occupies about 12 hours, instead of four or five days as

formerly. To stations in the Irrawaddy delta and to Mandalay the mails were carried by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers, which ply twice a week to Mandalay and Bassein. By sea, the mail-services were carried on regularly, as usual. The contract time from Calcutta to Rangoon is very long. Business increased considerably at most of the principal stations.

Revenue and finance.

24. The revenue of the province from all sources was £1,988,274, of which £1,681,373 was imperial, £63,166 provincial, and the remainder local and municipal. The gross receipts were £28,743 less than in the previous year. The falling-off occurs in the imperial head of land revenue. It arises solely from the fact that large arrears were left uncollected at the close of the year, for the land revenue demand of 1877-78 shews an increase over that of the previous year under every head. The land revenue assessment consisted of the following items :—land tax, £482,639 ; capitation tax, £269,454 ; fisheries, £95,380 ; and land tax and house tax in lieu of capitation tax, £17,502 : and amounted altogether to £49,529 more than in the previous year. There was thus no real retrogression : on the contrary, the total increase amounted to 1·97 per cent., against 1·31 per cent. in 1876-77, and but for extensive destruction of crops by inundations and the exceptional decrease of export duty, the revenue would have exhibited an unusual expansion. Customs yielded £428,014, or rather less than in 1876-77. In the import duties there was a considerable increase : they were, in fact, the largest ever collected ; but the export duties declined. Owing to the scarcity which prevailed in Madras and Upper Burma, large quantities of rice were sent there, instead of to the European market, and thus escaped duty. Under the head of excise there was an increase of 2·35 per cent., the nett revenue of the year being £175,665. Stamps yielded £70,221, against £62,992 in the previous year ; and forests £1,60,302, against £1,55,147. The cost of the civil administration was £668,644, or £36,297 less than in 1876-77 ; and expenditure from local and municipal funds shewed a decrease of £14,552. The diminution occurred chiefly under the heads "forest conservancy and works," "political establishments," and "public works." The surplus, after deducting the expenditure in the Civil Department, was £965,155. The cost of the troops stationed in the province was £270,191. A balance of £694,964 remained, and of this a nett sum of £544,338 was remitted to India.

Vital statistics.

25. A new system was introduced at the beginning of the year 1877 for the collection and registration of vital statistics, but the results were not so good as were expected. The returns shew a very slight improvement on those of 1876. The population of the province was shewn to be 2,934,981 in 1877, against 2,866,473 in 1876 ; the birth-rate 21·08 per mille, against 19·88 ; and the death-rate 17·41, against 14·78. The figures supplied from nearly every district are manifestly very far below the truth, and it is impossible to draw any conclusions from them as to the growth of population or the general health of the province. The total number of deaths from cholera was 7,276, or 2·48 per 1,000 of population. The numbers for the previous five years were 3,678, 761, 960, 8,109, and 640 respectively. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the Akyab, Prome, and Kyouk-hpyoo districts. In Akyab town alone there were 496 deaths,—Europeans and natives alike being attacked. The epidemic, which reached its height in the month of April, was traced to the Indian coolies employed in the rice-mills. A sanitary commission was held, and a scheme for improving the sanitation of the huts agreed upon. Most of the recommendations of the committee have since been carried out by the merchants. There were 732 deaths in the district of Kyouk-hpyoo and 937 in Prome, including 355 in the town itself. Six hundred and sixty-four deaths occurred in the town and district of Moulmein and 654 in Bassein. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 1,230, or ·41 per 1,000 of the population. The average of the previous five years was 1,108. The disease was imported into Moulmein in November by the ship "Euxine" from Madras. An epidemic had broken out among the coolies on board, but this was not known to the authorities until the coolies had landed and dispersed among the inhabitants of the town. In the following month, the number of deaths in the town from small-pox was 62. No less than 26,001 of the deaths reported during the year were attributed

to fever, and 6,879 deaths are shewn as having resulted from bowel-complaints; but these figures are quite untrustworthy. There can be no doubt, however, that the year under review was exceptionally unhealthy, and it appears that the months of July and August were especially so.

Emigration and immigration.

26. No emigration takes place from British Burma to other countries, but there is considerable immigration. From Upper Burma, labourers come down every year, especially at harvest-time, in large numbers, and some settle permanently. Shans from the Burmese and Chinese Shan states also come down. The latter are in many instances provided with free passages by steamer at Government expense, as they are thrifty, industrious people, and it is desirable to encourage them. They often move down by whole villages at a time. Labourers come over in considerable numbers from Madras to the southern ports during the rice-shipping season, but few remain after it is over. Labourers from Chittagong visit Akyab in like manner, but few of them settle annually in the district. There are a considerable number of Chinese in the towns, some of whom are permanent residents; but probably the greater part of the Chinese who come into the country return when they have amassed some little wealth. Most of them come, *viâ* Singapore and Penang, from the southern sea-board provinces of China. Attempts have been made by Government to promote immigration from India, but without success, and the project has been finally abandoned.

Sanitation.

27. The various municipal committees have continued to bestow a fair amount of attention on the subject of sanitation, and in Rangoon, Prome, Akyab, and Bassein considerable progress was made. In Rangoon, the conservancy of the town was placed under the Executive Engineer, with satisfactory results as regards both expenditure and efficiency. The most important work of the year was the supply of water in pipes from the Royal Lakes to the Poozoondoung quarter of the town. A survey was also set on foot, with a view to the formation of a new lake from which the whole town might be supplied with pure water. At Bassein and Akyab, sanitary measures were carried on with energy throughout the year: new wells were sunk and old wells cleared out, latrines were erected, swamps drained and jungle cleared. At Prome, which has hitherto been in a most insanitary state, an Engineer was engaged, and surveys were undertaken, with a view to a thorough system of drainage for the whole town. In village sanitation no advance is recorded. A series of simple rules on the subject has since the close of the year been drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner, and freely circulated in the vernacular; but improvement in this direction must necessarily be very slow.

Vaccination.

28. The vaccination statistics are prepared for the official year 1877-78. The results exhibited are not very satisfactory. The number of persons vaccinated was less, and the proportion of successful cases less also, than in either of the two previous years. As compared with the year 1876-77, the total number vaccinated (including re-vaccinations) fell from 28,126 to 24,276, and the percentage of successful cases from 82·91 to 81·54. The cost of each successful case rose from 1*s.* 1¼*d.* to 1*s.* 3½*d.* (ranging from 3½*d.* at Prome to 4*s.* 11¾*d.* at Toungoo); and the average number of operations performed by each vaccinator fell from 844 to 722. These results must be attributed in great measure to the apathy of local officials. With a little assistance and encouragement on their part, vaccination should advance rapidly in this province, where its progress is opposed by no caste prejudices. The subject would appear to have received insufficient attention also on the part of the municipal bodies. At Akyab, Prome, and Toungoo no provision whatever was made for vaccination, while the contributions of the other municipalities were quite out of proportion with the importance of the work. Attention has been directed to the question, and it is to be hoped that the current year's returns will exhibit some improvement. Progress was further impeded during the year 1877 by the frequent failure of the lymph supplied at the commencement of the season, and by the carelessness of vaccinators who allowed their supplies to run out. Arrangements have since been made for the weekly despatch, *viâ* Brindisi, of supplies of

fresh lymph from England. By this means, the percentage of failure should be materially reduced.

Medical relief.

29. The number of dispensaries open throughout the year was 20, and in December an additional dispensary was opened at Thatone. New buildings were erected at Moulmein, Shwe-gyeen, and Bassein, and one was commenced at Akyab. The accommodation at the Rangoon General Hospital was increased. The number of patients treated in the dispensaries increases steadily from year to year. The number in 1875-76 was 64,730, in 1876-77 it was 69,675, while in 1877-78 it rose to 72,584. The actual increase last year, however, was not so great as it appears, as 1,101 patients were treated in the Pahpoon and Ngathaing-young dispensaries, which were included in the returns for the first time during the year under review. It is especially in surgical cases that European treatment is appreciated by the natives: 8·7 per cent. of the total number of cases treated were wounds and injuries. The commonest diseases were malarious fevers and ulcers. Thirty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight patients, or only 43·4 per cent. of the total number treated, were natives of the country. The mortality among in-patients was 12·37 per cent.,—a somewhat high average. Ninety major operations were performed, with nine deaths. The aggregate income of the dispensary funds rose from £11,726 in 1876 to £21,654 in 1877, and the expenditure from £8,602 to £11,768. The total balance at the credit of dispensaries at the close of the year was £9,885. The subscriptions from Europeans amounted to £1,279, and those from natives to £547. The figures of last year were £1,384 and £315 respectively. Very great help has hitherto been given to dispensaries from provincial funds; but the time has now come when these institutions should be more self-supporting, and it has accordingly been ruled that, for the future, Government will bear the cost of medical salaries and of European medicines, surgical instruments, and appliances only,—all other expenditure being met from the dispensary funds. This rule came into force from the 1st April 1878. During the year 1877, dispensaries were for the first time classified, and the proper establishment to be maintained in each class of dispensary was fixed. A greater degree of order and uniformity has thus been obtained. The number of hospital assistants on duty in the province was throughout the year considerably below the sanctioned number, and great inconvenience resulted. In a recent resolution of the Government of India, the necessary orders were issued for keeping the staff up to its proper strength, and vacancies are now being gradually filled up. Most of the dispensaries were visited in the course of the year by the Deputy Surgeon-General. All were found in fairly good order. The hospitals at Bassein and Ma-oo-bin were especially commended.

Education.

30. The report of the Department of Public Instruction for 1877-78 shewed that, while as regards middle and higher class education there was but little progress to record, the influence of the Department continued to extend among the numerous primary schools of the province. In the middle and higher class schools there was but little improvement, either in the instruction given or in the number of pupils attending school. The number of primary schools inspected was larger, and the attainments of the pupils appeared to be somewhat higher, than in former years. The expenditure showed an increase over that of 1876-77. The cost of the Department to Government was £33,134, the additional money being the contributions from local funds. The amount spent on primary education was small, while the cost of middle and higher class schools was heavy. There were only five schools in which higher-class instruction was really given, and in these the number of pupils pursuing the higher class course was only 42. There were 15 middle class schools, with an average daily attendance of 1,674 pupils, at the close of the year. The condition of these schools was reported to be unsatisfactory. The original intention was that they should teach through the medium of the vernacular, and that English should be taught as a classic; but this has not been carried out, and the study of English in these, as well as in some of the primary schools, has absorbed an undue amount of attention. For vernacular teaching, however, adequate agency hardly exists in this province, and although, judged by the curriculum laid down for

them by Government, middle-class schools cannot be pronounced very successful, the fact is not very surprising, and some modification of the prescribed course seems desirable. Of the 15 schools of this class, eight were under Government and seven under private management. The mean annual cost to Government of educating each pupil in the former was £6 15*s.* 11¾*d.*, and in the latter 17*s.* 7⅛*d.* There were 14 Government primary schools open on the 31st March 1878, and the average daily attendance was 488. The cost per annum of each pupil was £4 2*s.* 9¾*d.* These schools have prospered no better than those of the middle class. Nearly all of them have attempted to teach English, other studies suffering in consequence; and on the whole they have not occupied the place intended for them in the general scheme of education. The application of a vernacular admittance-test will probably result in the closing of some and the improvement of the remainder. Native primary schools, which abound all over the province, are of two classes,—lay and monastic. The former are more amenable to external influences, and are more open to improvement; but the latter class are ten times more numerous. Government exercises its control over both through native Deputy Inspectors, who travel continually, holding examinations and awarding prizes to both teachers and pupils according to the proficiency of the latter. There were 2,295 monastic and 331 lay primary schools inspected during the year, and a sum of £1,559 was distributed as rewards for results among 661 of the former and 216 of the latter. Female education receives more attention in Burma than in other provinces of India, probably; but there are no native girls' schools. At native mixed schools, a total of 2,571 girls were in attendance; and 17 per cent. of them won prizes at the Deputy Inspectors' examinations. The attendance of girls in all the schools of the province was only 3,938. Various branches of technical education have been from time to time attempted without success. During the year a surveying class was opened, but no good result has yet been attained. Vernacular text-books and normal schools for the training of native teachers are among the most urgent of the requirements of the Education Department, and measures for the provision of these are under consideration.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In the Administration Report for 1872-73, pages 1 to 21, the following subjects have been treated in a permanent form for reference :—

	Pages.
Physical features of the country, area, climate, and chief staples	1 to 12
Historical summary	13
Form of administration	14
Character of land tenures, system of survey and settlements	15 & 16
Civil divisions, British territory	17 & 18
Details of the last census	19 to 21

Changes in the Administration.

2. Mr. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., held the appointment of Chief Commissioner throughout the year 1877-78.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

Upper Burma.

3. Affairs in Upper Burma during 1877-78 attracted but little attention. The advanced age of His Majesty the King was accompanied by few signs of infirmity or declining health, and the Government was undisturbed by internal disorder of any kind. The increased boldness of the wild predatory tribes of Kakhyens was a source of annoyance on the northern border beyond Bhamo; but frontier disturbances were not, on the whole, more than usually rife. The most important business of the year was the discussion that took place about the treaty of 1867. With diplomatic transactions the present report has no concern, but it would be incomplete without some mention of the question in its public aspect. The first four articles of the treaty limit the royal monopolies to earth-oil, timber, and precious stones, and regulate the customs' duties on trade between British Burma and the King's dominions. The treaty further provides that after ten years these arrangements may be revised, at the option of the Burmese Government, provided three months' notice be given. No such notice was actually given, but the expiry of the period of ten years naturally suggested the idea of revision, and some agitation was raised by the mercantile community of Rangoon and in other quarters. In the interests of merchants, it was urged that some more effectual provision was needed for the prevention of monopolies and the freedom of trade. It was alleged that, while the British Government had consented to forego a very substantial item of revenue in the frontier duties, and had faithfully carried out its engagement, the Burmese Government had virtually established monopolies other than those declared in the treaty, and had interfered with private trade in various ways. These allegations were perfectly true. At the same time, the effect of the obstructive action of the Burmese Government upon trade was not so injurious as might naturally have been supposed. The statistics of the past 15 years shewed that, notwithstanding all impediments, the trade with Upper Burma had largely and steadily increased. The average yearly value of the imports and exports between British and Upper Burma was from 1862 to 1867, £1,609,000; from 1868 to 1872, £2,296,000; and from 1873 to 1877, upwards of £2,768,000. On the whole, the circumstances seemed rather to call for diplomatic action with a view to the more faithful observance of the treaty than for fresh negotiations. The uncertainty, however, which arose from the Burmese Government having the power, by giving three months' notice, to alter the rates of duty, appeared to be an evil, and there were points in which a modification of those rates seemed desirable. Early in 1878, therefore, the Resident at Mandalay was instructed to open negotiations with a view to the permanent renewal, with a few alterations, of the treaty of 1867. The Burmese Government, in return for what was asked of them, made demands which could not reasonably be conceded, and, after long discussion, the negotiations were allowed to drop.

4. As regards the extradition of criminals and other ordinary business, no special notice is required. Two Burmese police-posts, established near certain soapstone quarries a few miles within the boundary of the Kyouk-hpyoo district, formed a subject of remonstrance. The boundary is somewhat loosely defined to be the watershed of the Anoukpektoungmien mountains, or Arakan Yoma; and some misapprehension of its position has led to this controversy. A Burmese Embassy which had made a tour through Europe returned in June 1877. Their visits to the various capitals were of a complimentary character. An Envoy from the Shah of Persia visited Mandalay in June 1877. The completion of a telegraph-line to Bhamo is a matter of some interest, commercially and politically, though it cannot be said that telegraphs are very efficiently managed in Upper Burma. Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Duncan, C.S.I., held the post of Resident at the Court of Ava during the year. Captain C. B. Cooke, Political Agent at Bhamo, was relieved on 20th April 1877 by the late Mr. T. T. Cooper. The tragic circumstances under which Mr. Cooper met his death on the

24th April 1878 are well known. The loss by so mournful a fate of one of its representatives at a post beyond the remotest frontier of British India could not fail to be a matter for deep regret to the Government under which he served.

Siam.

5. The appointment of a Vice-Consul at Chiengmai, referred to in last year's report, has not yet been carried into effect, owing to the necessity for further enquiry into the arrangements to be made for hearing appeals and for disposing of cases in which the Vice-Consul would be unable to inflict an adequate punishment. Since the demand made for compensation in the case of Moung Bike, a British subject who was attacked by dacoits in Siamese territory, the Chiengmai authorities have made some slight attempt to improve their police arrangements. Rules have been issued for the guidance of police officers stationed on the frontier, and rates of pay for the various grades have been fixed. If these rules were carried out, there would be some hope of improvement; but, from want of any kind of effective supervision, it is probable that matters will remain very much as they were before any rules were made. Towards the close of the year, the Heir Apparent of Chiengmai visited Moulmein, and was entertained in a suitable manner by the Commissioner. He was the bearer of a letter from the Royal Siamese Commissioner at Chiengmai, enclosing a notification issued for the information of foresters and traders frequenting Siamese territory. The chief object of this notification was to make those entering Siamese territory responsible for their followers, many of whom are said to be bad characters, and to follow in the train of foresters, with the view of attacking and robbing them on the first favourable opportunity.

A complaint was made of the illegal trial and confinement of a British subject named Nga Bandaw, who held a passport under section 4 of the treaty of 1874, and who, in the course of a family dispute with a female relative, took somewhat violent proceedings to get possession of the property. The Chiengmai authorities justified their action in the matter by alleging that the charge made was that of dacoity. The man, however, was not tried by any legally constituted court, but by a committee appointed by the Chiengmai Chief, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine. The matter was pending at the close of the year, the Government of India having represented it to the Consul-General at Bangkok, with a view to his taking the necessary steps to obtain the man's release.

Karennee.

6. The withdrawal of the two Burmese military outposts of Nanmayhone and Lawdawkoo, in Western Karennee, was alluded to last year. They were removed in May 1877. Our relations with Karennee remain unchanged.

State prisoners.

7. The history of the descendants of the Mogul Emperors, some of whom are at present State prisoners in this province, has long lost its importance. The marriage of one of them, however, which was arranged during 1877-78, deserves a passing mention here. It was that of Ronuck Zamanee, the daughter of Prince Jewan Bukht, with the son of the late King of the Panthays in Yunnan, Prince Hassan, who has settled in Rangoon, and enjoys a small pension from Government.

Arakan Hill Tracts.

8. The physical features, inhabitants, and natural productions of the Arakan Hill Tracts have been described sufficiently often in the reports of former years. An account of the productive capacity and resources of the country, which are very rich, is now under preparation by the Superintendent. The district has an area of 1,213 square miles, and a population returned at 13,161. The police number 256, and there are four European officers in charge of it; so that in proportion to area and population, the strength of the police is greater than in any other district of the province.

9. During the year 1877-78, there were no raids committed within our administrative boundary, and only two are reported to have occurred among neighbouring tribes beyond it. During the last five years, therefore, our territory has only suffered two attacks,—one committed in November 1875, by a clan of the Mro tribe on the Khyeng villages of Boungdway and Aitza, and the other in May 1876, by the Yaklain clan of Shandoos on the village of Langayoke near Dalekmay. In the trans-frontier raids four persons were killed and eleven carried away into slavery. The year was thus one of unusual tranquillity,—a fact which for the most part may be justly attributed to the reprisals inflicted on the Shandoos at the close of 1876 and on the Mros in April 1877.

10. The feud between the Mros and Khyengs was one of long standing, and had given rise since 1871 to a series of raids, in which 28 of our subjects were killed and 55 enslaved, while 14 Mros were killed and 16 captured. In November 1875, in the Boungdway and Aitza affair, one person was killed and 13 taken prisoners. In the ensuing March, the Inspector-General of Police, with the Superintendent of Hill Tracts, made an attempt to visit the offending chiefs and negotiate for the surrender of the captives. These advances were rejected however, and the party was compelled to return without having accomplished anything. In December 1876 the same clan committed another act of aggression on the village of Dway, beyond our frontier, but at no great distance from it, killing two persons and taking five captives. The growing audacity of the tribe was, in fact, becoming a serious menace to the whole of our adjacent border, and the Superintendent

represented very strongly the necessity of making a demonstration of force against the villages whence the raiders came, and of exacting redress for the injuries they had done. The Government of India sanctioned the proposal, and on the 15th of April Major Hughes, with a party of police numbering 130, mostly armed with Snider rifles, started from the Tsamee Outpost. Tahentsa, Kaouktsa, and Koungdaw, the offending villages, were successfully visited between the 20th and 26th. Little could be effected by negotiation, and it was found necessary to arrest the three chiefs and carry them back as hostages. On the return journey one of them succeeded in making his escape, but the success of the enterprise was not affected by this mischance. The force returned to the Tsamee Outpost on the 2nd May. The net result of the expedition was that, of the 11 captives carried off in 1875, seven were restored, and compensation was paid for the remainder; and a fine of 300 bushels of paddy and 12 gyalls or hill oxen was exacted, with a view to the prevention of similar outrages in future. This was achieved entirely without bloodshed. The police were never fired on, and had no occasion to use their weapons during the whole of the time they were away; and the only loss suffered was of one man and two camp-followers from sickness. In March 1878, a fair held at the frontier station of Tsamee was attended by all the principal chiefs of the Mro and Khyeng tribes, who swore oaths of peace and friendship, slaughtering oxen *more suo*, and keeping the horns as pledges of fidelity.

11. Turning to the chapter on domestic affairs, one finds little to remark. The land is fertile, and is intersected by numerous rivers; but the people are indolent and apathetic, and two-thirds of the area is uncultivated and uninhabited. The population is not accurately known. The Superintendent believes it to be about 20,000, though nominally it is only 13,161. The latter number is obtained, in default of any more direct method, chiefly by multiplying the number of houses by four; but as the people are taxed by houses, the number of houses is understated, and the number of inhabitants in each is probably rather above than below the average. The only tax imposed is that of four shillings per house, and this represents both capitation and land tax. The total revenue of the year, including a few small miscellaneous items, was £697, or £109 more than in 1876-77. The cost of administration was nearly £1,000. Happily no revenue is derived from excise, and the sale of country-made spirits is penal, as no necessity has arisen, or is likely to rise, for opening licensed shops. Notwithstanding their proximity to Arakan, too, where the use of opium is almost universal, it is satisfactory to learn that the hill-men use neither opium, ganja, nor any similar drug.

12. The civil justice returns will be commented on in connection with those of the rest of the province. There were 137 persons tried criminally during the year, and of these 93 were convicted. Only 40 convictions were for serious offences, and there is said to have been absolutely no violent crime. The composition of the police was much the same as in the previous year, except that the number of Goorkhas and Tipperahs was larger, and that of men of other races smaller. There were 150 of the former, 61 hill-men of various tribes, and the remainder were Munnipoorees, Arakanese, Burmese, and Mughs. The number of guard-posts—10—was also the same as in 1876-77. The whole frontier is patrolled once a week during the dry season. The establishment of an advanced post on the north-west frontier has recently been sanctioned, to connect the chain of guards on this side with that of the Chittagong Hill Tracts; and arrangements have been made for periodical meeting between the officers in charge of the two districts, in order that measures for the defence of the frontier may be carried out in concert.

13. The trade borne on the Koladan river is supervised at Myouk-toung, the station at the foot of the hills, by the Assistant Superintendent, and illicit traffic in arms, opium, and the like is there stopped. The value of the imports during 1877-78 was £15,514, and of the exports £9,593. The chief exports are tobacco and cotton, which are exchanged for paddy and foreign merchandise, such as piece-goods and the like. The aggregate value of the former was £8,318, and of the latter £6,923. Some maunds of India-rubber were for the first time brought from beyond the frontier for sale, and it may be expected that when the hill-folk discover the value of the product, it will become a considerable item in their exports. The experimental tobacco-farm was continued, notwithstanding some want of success. The plant flourishes under the roughest cultivation on the rich alluvial soil of the river banks; but the people are ignorant of the method of curing it, and do not grow it on the uplands to any great extent, so that no large quantity can at present be available for export.

14. The year under review was usually unhealthy. Out of a population of 560 at Myouk-toung, no less than 40 fell victims to cholera, which was very prevalent there, as elsewhere throughout the province. The natives of the hill country have a practice of keeping up a strict quarantine during epidemics, and this is said to have saved them somewhat from the disease. The dispensary at Palukwa did good service, as in former years. It has been proposed to transfer the head-quarters of the Hill Tracts to a range of hills called Kyouk-pandoung, 18 miles from the Koladan river, where there is a plateau from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in height, believed to be suitable for a sanitarium. The locality is well situated in other respects, being about in the middle of the district, but it is doubtful whether roads can be constructed up to it at a reasonable cost.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste-lands.

Operations of local Survey Department.

15. The work of the local Survey Department was confined almost exclusively throughout the year to the survey of the inland fisheries of the Rangoon, Thonkwa, and Bassein districts. In the first-named district 241 fisheries were surveyed, the maps plotted, and the necessary reports and proceedings prepared. The work of surveying the remaining 10 fisheries in the Rangoon district was completed shortly after the year closed. The fisheries of the Bassein district, 159 in number, with 36 in the Thonkwa district, were also surveyed. Two officers of the department were on special duty from the end of September to the middle of November 1877 in estimating the amount of damage done to crops by the floods in the Rangoon, Bassein, and Henzada districts. The revelations made by the survey officers in the two preceding years, of serious mistakes in the area of cultivated land in the Rangoon district, entered in the tax-collectors' assessment-rolls, attracted the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the necessity for a cadastral survey of the entire province by officers of the Revenue Survey Department of India, and during 1878 plans were so far matured, that arrangements were made for the commencement of the work in the cold season of 1878-79. Six districts of the Pegu division will be dealt with in the first instance, and although the work will be a costly one, there can be little doubt that it will result in a very large increase to the land revenue. No survey operations were carried out either in Arakan or in Tenasserim during the year.

Settlement leases.

16. The following table shews the area of land under settlement leases for fixed periods in 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77 :—

Districts.	Area under settlement. 1876-77.	Area under settlement. 1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Akyab	58,202	62,609	4,407	..
Northern Arakan	..	..	..	..
Kyouk-hpyoo	54,500	54,499	..	1
Sandoway	6,778	6,778	..	..
Rangoon	574	574	..	..
Thonkwa	7,579	7,517	..	62
Bassein	11,750	11,613	..	137
Henzada	118,861	117,730	..	1,131
Prome	154,364	154,305	..	59
Thayetmyo	..	..	..	..
Amherst	9,517	8,010	..	1,507
Tavoy	38,250	38,249	..	1
Mergui	..	..	..	..
Shwe-gyeon	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	28,693	3,984	..	24,709
Total ..	489,068	465,868	..	23,200

The greater portion of the land under settlement leases in Arakan reverts to Government in 1878-79, when the period of settlement expires. In Pegu, renewals of expired leases will only be granted after the professional survey work has been completed in the districts concerned. The land under settlement leases in Amherst and Toungoo reverts to Government at the end of 1878-79, and that in Tavoy in 1884-85.

Grants of land under the revenue rules.

17. During the year 39,269 acres of waste-land were granted by district officers for paddy and other cultivation in Pegu, and 6,548 acres in Tenasserim, under the local revenue rules, compared with 21,933 and 4,746 acres respectively in the previous year.

Waste-land grants in the Rangoon district.

18. Of the 20 waste-land grants in the Rangoon district remaining to be re-surveyed, 17 were dealt with during the year by an officer of the local Survey Department. The work has proceeded slowly, owing to there being no officer available for this special purpose, but an effort will be made to complete the work without further loss of time.

Wards' estates.

19. There are no Government or wards' estates in the province.

III.—PROTECTION.

I.—*Legislative Authority.*

[*Vide* Report for 1872-73, page 26.]

Course of Legislation.

Acts of general application.

20. During the year under report, the Acts of general application passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India were as follows :—

I.—The Specific Relief Act.
II.—An Act to amend Act No. XIII. of 1875.
III.—The Indian Registration Act.
VI.—An Act for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force.
X.—The Code of Civil Procedure.
XI.—An Act to facilitate the admission of military lunatics into asylums.
XV.—The Indian Limitation Act.
XVIII.—An Act to amend the law relating to salt.

Acts affecting the province.

21. The following Act, which relates solely to the province, received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the 28th June 1877 :—

XIII.—An Act to provide for the execution of works urgently required in connection with embankments in British Burma.

Police.

Strength of the police force.

22. The sanctioned strength of the police force during 1877 was 6,275, exclusive of 22 gazetted and 574 non-gazetted officers,—an increase of five non-gazetted officers and 14 men over the numbers of 1876. Of these, three officers and 13 men were added to the force of the Thonkwa district. The total cost of the force was £149,567,* of which £131,782 was defrayed from provincial, and the remainder from other, funds. The average pay of each constable was £13 14*s.* per annum, or nearly £1 3*s.* per mensem. An average of 541 men were employed on guard and escort duty, 792 in towns and seaports, and the remaining 5,538 in ordinary district work. The proportion of police to population was one in 428, and to area, one in every 12·85 square miles. During the year, 533 members of the force—a percentage of 7·8, or 3·8 less than in 1876—were dismissed. Voluntary resignations numbered 1,167, or about 17 per cent., against 18 per cent. in 1876. The total number who left the force during the year was 2,157, or 32 per cent., against 33 per cent. in 1876. In the numbers punished departmentally and under the Police Act by magistrates there was little change; but those punished for other offences increased from 123 to 152. The number of men rewarded during the year was 272, or 3·96. This is an improvement on 1876, when the figures were 188, or 2·74 per cent.; but the proportion is still very small. In the Central Provinces, to take an example haphazard, in 1876 10·52 per cent. and in 1877 9·67 per cent. of the police force were rewarded. In only 65 cases was money awarded, and 25 of these were in the Thayetmyo district. In Henzada, Amherst, and some other districts, not a single reward was given. The figures go to shew that magistrates take too little interest in the success of the police, for the subject is one to which attention has repeatedly been called. The elements of which the force is composed are extremely diverse. The returns show that, of the whole number,—84, or 1·2 per cent., are Christians; 756, or 11·2 per cent., are Mahomedans; 796, or 11·8 per cent., are Hindoos; 4,447, or 65·9 per cent., are Burmese; 388, or 5·7 per cent., are Karens; 84, or 1·3 per cent., are Shans; 87, or 1·3 per cent., are Khyens; 63, or 1·0 per cent., are Karennees; and 36, or ·6 per cent., are Toungthoos. Of these, the term "Karens" probably includes men of more than one language; while the Hindoos and Mussulmans are of different races from all parts of India. The construction and repair of police buildings was carried on as usual. Substantial structures are gradually erected as funds become available, but it will be a long time before thatched roofs and mat walls can be everywhere replaced by timber or masonry. The total outlay from all sources on buildings was £2,233, or about 6*s.* 6*d.* per annum per man of the sanctioned strength. The instruction of the men received fair attention. They have sufficient opportunities afforded them of acquiring a knowledge of the law which defines their duties, and, though many of them are reported to profit little by the teaching they receive, a certain proportion make fair progress, and there are, as a rule, one or two men at each station who take an intelligent interest in their work.

* The figures given in statement No. 5 are compiled from district superintendents' returns, and are only approximately correct.

23. The report of the police administration of the province for the year 1877 shewed a small but decided increase since the previous year in all the more serious forms of crime, although, owing to a very considerable decrease of petty crime, the actual number of cases reported was less than in 1876. There were altogether 20,746 cognizable offences reported to the police, against 21,310 in 1876. The decrease in the year 1877 thus amounted to 564 cases. Of the six classes into which offences are divided for statistical purposes, the first five comprehend all the more heinous; and in every one of these there was an increase, while in Class VI. there was a large diminution. The comparison stands as follows :—

Offences reported.

	1876.	1877.	
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice	311	322	Increase, 11, or 3·5 per cent.
" II.—Serious offences againt the person ..	840	847	" 7 " 0·8 "
" III.—Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only ..	1,036	1,128	" 92 " 8·9 "
" IV.—Minor offences against the person ..	793	891	" 102 " 12·9 "
" V.—Minor offences against property ..	10,629	10,701	" 72 " 0·7 "
" VI.—Other offences not above specified ..	7,703	6,855	Decrease, 848 " 11·0 "
Total ..	21,310	20,746	Decrease, 564, or 2·6 per cent.
Total of Classes I. to V. ..	13,607	13,891	Increase, 284, or 2·08 per cent.

In Classes I. and II. the increase is small. Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes rose from 21 to 34, and hurt by dangerous weapons from 258 cases in 1876 to 294 in 1877. In Class III.—

Dacoity	increased by	15 cases.
Robbery	"	36 "
Serious mischief and cognate offences	"	34 "
House-trespass with a view to commit an offence ..	"	13 "

In Class IV.—

Hurt	increased by	73 cases.
Wrongful restraint and confinement	"	4 "
Rash acts causing hurt or endangering life or property ..	"	26 "

And in Class V.—

Mischief	increased by	39 cases.
Theft (ordinary, excluding cattle-theft)	"	162 "
And criminal breach of trust	"	48 "

Cattle-theft decreased by 60, house-breaking by 34, and receiving stolen property by 54, cases. The details of the decrease in Class VI. are as follows :—

Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ..	increase,	4 cases.
Vagrancy and bad characters (bad livelihood)	"	96 "
Offences against religion	"	1 case.
Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	decrease,	243 cases.
Ditto ditto Excise Laws	"	219 "
Ditto ditto Railway Laws	increase,	9 "
Ditto ditto Stage Carriage Act	decrease,	22 "
Ditto ditto Stamp Act	increase,	3 "
Public and local nuisance	decrease,	459 "
Cognizable offences under other special and local laws ..	"	18 "

The additional number of bad livelihood cases is considerable. The frequent use made in Burma of the provisions of the law relating to this subject has been often commented on. The prevailing opinion, however, of officers of long experience in this province regarding it is that the provisions of the Procedure Code have not been capriciously worked, however much the necessity for the frequent enforcement of the law may be regretted. Fewer prosecutions under laws relating to gambling and excise may indicate either fewer offences or relaxed vigilance. Too much zeal in the prosecution of such cases is not to be desired.

24. The operations of the police were, on the whole, not so successful during the year under review as in 1876. In addition to 20,746 cases reported during the year, 251 cases belonging to previous years, or a total of 20,997 cases, were investigated. Convictions were obtained in 12,152, or 57·87 per cent., against 61 per cent. in 1876. The number of persons arrested was 27,806; of these, 26,819 were put on their trial, and 20,361, or 74·5 per cent. of those arrested, were finally convicted. In the previous year, of 31,637 persons arrested, 31,131 were brought to trial, and 24,422, or 77·2 per cent., were finally convicted. The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed was 1,002, or 17 less than in 1876. Most of them are included under the heads "offences against public justice," "offences by public servants," "rioting and affray," "criminal force," "cheating," "criminal misappropriation of property," "intimidation and insult," "nuisances," and "offences under special laws." Of 2,195 persons summoned or arrested for these

Work of the department.

offences, 1,666, or 75·9 per cent., were convicted. These figures are not very different from those of the previous year.

Murder and culpable homicide.

25. Of the more heinous offences, murder increased slightly,—from 73 cases in 1876 to 81 in 1877. Counting those of previous years, 85 cases were investigated, and in 48, or 56·4 per cent., convictions were obtained. The proportion of cases prosecuted to conviction was thus 2·1 per cent. better than in 1876. The increase may be said to have occurred entirely in the Amherst district, where there were 14 cases, against two in 1876. Of these, two were reported to have been committed by lunatics since dead, and six were attributed to frontier outlaws known to the police. In four cases only were convictions obtained. Attempts to murder declined from 13 to 10; and the proportion of persons convicted remained about the same as in 1876. Culpable homicide decreased from 26 to 23 cases, and the ratio of detected cases to cases investigated from 70·4 to 66·7 per cent.

Hurt.

26. The number of cases of grievous hurt under all heads (including sections 329, 331, and 333) was 110, against 117 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 82 cases, and the percentage of detection was thus 74·54, or 4·46 less than in 1876. Hurt by dangerous weapons increased from 258 to 294 cases. In 206, or 70 per cent., the offenders were convicted. Offences under the head of hurt (sections 323 and 334) numbered 721, or 73 more than in the previous year; while the proportion of offenders convicted was slightly less.

Dacoity.

27. Dacoities were more numerous in 1877 than they had been in any of the past five years. In 1871 there were 118; in 1872, 65; and since then the most reported in any one year was 38, in 1875. It is probable that offences of this class are generally reported to the police, although in one instance, in the Prome district, the persons attacked made no complaint, and it was only by accident that the matter came to the knowledge of the police. A somewhat similar case occurred in the Rangoon district, where an up-country boat was attacked and the circumstance apparently reported; but when an arrest was made, the complainants were not to be found, and prosecution was impossible. The increase under notice, from 28 to 43 cases, occurred in the Rangoon, Thonkwa, Henzada, and Prome districts. In Rangoon there were no less than 11 dacoities, against one in the preceding year; and in Thonkwa there were six, against two. Forty-seven cases in all were under investigation, and in 17, or 36·2 per cent. of these, convictions were obtained. In 1876 the percentage was 38·5. It can hardly be said, however, that the police were less successful than in the previous year in the detection of dacoits, for they prosecuted to conviction a much larger proportion of offenders. In 1876 the ratio of persons convicted to offences was 128 to 100; while in 1877 it was 153 to 100. No cause is assigned for the state of things now noticed, although in Rangoon and Thonkwa at least some explanation ought to be forthcoming beyond the fluctuation which is always from year to year observable.

Robbery.

28. The increase of dacoity was not compensated by any decrease of cognate crime. The number of robberies rose from 84 in 1876 to 120 in 1877, or nearly 43 per cent. In detection, however, there was a considerable improvement, for the ratio of cases in which offenders were convicted to the whole number under investigation was 50 per cent., or 10 per cent. more than in the previous year. In making arrests there would seem to have been some recklessness, for no less than 230 persons, only half of whom were finally convicted, were arrested in connection with 123 robberies. The Rangoon and Thonkwa districts, with the town of Rangoon, are conspicuous as responsible for the largest increase of this crime.

House-breaking and house-trespass.

29. Under the head of house-breaking and house-trespass there was a decrease from 993 to 959 cases, the average number of cases a year for the last eight years being 720; but the number of cases successfully prosecuted decreased in a larger ratio, from 31·8 to 278 per cent., of cases investigated. This is certainly an unsatisfactory result, and would seem to indicate a want of diligence on the part of the police in respect of this offence. It is extraordinary that, of the whole number reported, 398 offences, or 41·5 per cent., should have occurred in the Henzada district. In 1876 there were only 209, so that the increase there amounts to nearly cent. per cent.

Cattle-theft.

30. The decrease under the head of cattle-theft, from 750 to 690 cases, or 10 per cent., was satisfactory; but the crime was unsuccessfully dealt with, the percentage of detected cases having fallen from 27 to 20. In Henzada and Amherst there was an increase from 69 to 114 cases and from 65 to 113 cases respectively; while the proportion of cases prosecuted to conviction fell from 42 to 17 per cent. in the former and from 27 to 16 per cent. in the latter. In Amherst it was explained that village officials had in some instances been found to have joined in stealing cattle,—a fact not very creditable to the local administration. The excuse of a wild and extended frontier is not relevant in regard of the deterioration in the detection of this crime, for the frontier has been in no way altered since 1876. For the failure in Henzada it is impossible to find any excuse. Of 461 persons arrested in connection with cattle-theft, 410 were put on their trial, and only 229, or less than half those arrested, were finally convicted.

31. The number of ordinary thefts reported increased slightly, from 8,509 to 8,671; and the percentage successfully prosecuted fell from 43·6 to 42·02. The property stolen was valued at £29,978, or £2,109 more than in 1876; but the amount recovered was estimated to be 27 per cent., against 23 per cent. in the preceding year. In Henzada alone there was an increase of 311, from 1,779 to 2,090 cases; and in Prome, too, the number rose from 680 to 814. The falling-off in the detection of thefts was not supplemented by any great success in prosecuting receivers of stolen property. The number of cases investigated under this head, including sections 412 and 413, declined from 641 to 585; and the percentage of convictions to cases decided was slightly less.

Ordinary thefts.

32. During the past few years the increase of crime in this province has been large and continuous. In 1872 the number of offences reported was 14,263, and in 1876 it was 21,310. This is partly the natural result of the rapid growth of population, and probably also of a more perfect system of reporting; partly of other causes not so easily assignable. The increase during the year 1877 was attributed to a variety of causes. Perhaps it was due in some degree to the fact that several proclaimed outlaws were at large; but it was ascribed chiefly to the rise in the price of food throughout the province. This was said to have operated in two ways,—at once adding to the number of indigent bad characters, and increasing the amount of money and other property circulating throughout the country in the hands of traders and producers. In two districts it is admitted that part of the fault lay with the police. In Henzada the superintendence was not sufficiently strict, and considerable laxity prevailed among the subordinate ranks; while in the Rangoon district the character of the force generally is unfavourably reported on. With abundance of work to be had in and about the town at high wages, few respectable men, it would seem, care to enlist. In both cases the failing health of the officers in charge during a part of the year had, no doubt, something to do with the want of success reported.

Increase of crime during the past few years.

33. The average proportion throughout the province of police to area is one to 12·85 square miles, and to population, one to 428 inhabitants. The average number of crimes per mille of population is 7·05. In Henzada, with a population of over half a million, or one-sixth of that of the whole province, the ratio of crime per mille is 7·78, and the bulk of this is crime of no petty character. The strength of the police is at the rate of one to 8·9 square miles, and one to 1,111 of population. Since the close of the year the district has been divided into two, and it remains to be seen how far the existing state of things will be improved by the better supervision thus afforded. In the Rangoon district the number of crimes per mille of population was 7·83, while the police were one to 12 square miles and one to 593 inhabitants. In the towns of Rangoon and Moulmein the proportion of police to population is about the same; but the proportion of crime per thousand inhabitants was 28·81 in the former, against 17·73 in the latter. In Thayetmyo, with one policeman to every 3·6 square miles and to every 183 inhabitants, the ratio of crime per mille was 8·19; but in this case the anomaly is explained by the position of the district on the more frequented side of the northern frontier.

Proportion of police to area and to population, and of crimes to population.

34. These are not, however, isolated instances in which crime is abnormally prevalent. Burma, as a whole, compares singularly ill in this respect with other provinces of India; and the circumstance is one to which it may be useful to draw attention. In the following statement it will be seen that the jail statistics largely bear out those of the Police Department, than which they are even more conclusive:—

Prevalence of crime in Burma as compared with other provinces.

Province.	Proportion of police		Number of crimes reported per mille of population.	Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of convicts in jail in 1875, as given at page 22 of the Report of the Indian Jail Conference, to population.
	To area.	To population.				
Bengal	1 to 5·8	1 to 2,239	2·01	38·9	59·5	·089
Madras	5	1,355	2·58	62·5	69·1	·078
Bombay	6	756	3·02	43·5	45·3	·112
North-Western Provinces	2·73	1,181	3·43	29	80·44	·187
Oudh	4·20	1,972	5·52	21	72·47	·173
Punjab	5	869	2·77	58·4	73·8	·194
Central Provinces ..	9·7	941	3·13	47·8	73·7	·136
Mysore	5	1,013	1·07	53	63·45	·098
Assam	17·93	2,200	2·14	31	59·53	Not given.
Hyderabad	6	907	3·85	56·7	72·97	·119
British Burma ..	12·85	428	7·05	57·72	74·2	·457

Whether the prevalence of crime in this province be due to the character of the people, to the extended frontier and disorder in neighbouring states, or to other causes, the present condition of things is scarcely one with which those concerned in the police administration can rest satisfied. The above figures appear to shew clearly that on the part of the regular police of the province there is no shortcoming; but a perusal of the returns of other provinces leads to the conclusion that Burma is comparatively ill-provided with rural and other subsidiary police. In the Punjab, for example, *si parva licet componere magnis* there is a Military Frontier Force of 12,540, to say nothing of village police. In Oudh the village police number 32,772, costing £91,766 per annum paid by the landholders. In this province the village police consists of 775 "Goungs," or paid police agents, at a cost of £9,300 per annum, and the headmen of villages, who, in return for a variety of petty service, civil, criminal, and revenue, receive no remuneration whatever, except exemption from capitation tax, which varies from four to 10 shillings a year. The value of the service rendered is on a par with the scale of remuneration. One of the first steps towards police reform must be the organization of an effective rural police to work in connection with the regular police of the province.

Efficient working of the police throughout the year.

35. With the exceptions above noticed, the police appear to have worked efficiently and well throughout the year. The statistics in which the success of their operations is shewn compare favourably enough, as has been seen above, with the results attained elsewhere; and there is no reason to dissent from the good opinion expressed by the Inspector-General in the annual report of several of the officers serving under him. It is particularly gratifying to find that many of the names brought favourably to notice are those of subordinate native officers.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal courts.

36. The criminal courts of British Burma consist of two divisions, namely, the courts of the Recorder and of the magistrates subordinate to him which exercise jurisdiction in the town of Rangoon, and the courts of the Judicial Commissioner and of the officers subordinate to him which exercise jurisdiction throughout the rest of the province. In the special court the Recorder and Judicial Commissioner sit together as a court of appeal and reference. This classification applies also to the civil courts, and the reports on the judicial administration are arranged accordingly. Mr. C. J. Wilkinson has presided over the court of the Recorder during the year. Mr. Quinton officiated as Judicial Commissioner during January and February, after which Mr. Sandford resumed the post and retained it to the end of the year. In the *personnel* of the other more important courts of the province, there were no changes requiring notice.

Business of the year.

37. The criminal business transacted during the year 1877 was somewhat lighter than that of 1876. Locally there were considerable variations. The following is an abstract of the number of offences reported and the results of the trial of offenders during the past two years:—

Year.	Cases reported.	Persons under trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Undisposed of, including died, escaped, or transferred.
1876	29,503	46,321	13,807	31,808	230
1877	29,508	42,297	13,523	28,107	348

The number of offences thus remained very nearly the same in 1877 as in 1876; but in 1877 fewer persons were brought to trial, and proportionately more were acquitted or discharged and fewer convicted.

Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

38. The business of the Recorder's Court was somewhat heavier than in 1876. Appeals were fewer; but the number of cases committed rose from 43 to 73, in consequence, not of any increase of crime in the town, but of a stricter observance enforced by the Recorder of the provisions of section 315 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which requires that habitual offenders shall in certain cases be committed to the sessions, and not dealt with by the magistrate. The necessity which exists for this provision of the law is well illustrated by a passage in the prisons' report, where a number of instances are given of utterly inadequate sentences passed on habitual criminals. The difficulty of dealing effectually with this class is felt more and more every year, and the courts cannot be too

strongly impressed with the vast importance of distinguishing between first convictions and repeated convictions, and of avoiding undue leniency in punishing habitual offenders. Including three cases pending at the close of 1876, there were 76 cases and 101 persons committed for trial before the Recorder as a court of session and a high court; and of the latter 72 were convicted, and 29 acquitted or discharged without trial. The average duration of these cases was 26 days. Of 20 persons whose appeals were heard during the year, seven were successful and 13 failed; and in a number of cases disposed of by the subordinate courts, which underwent revision under section 292 of the Procedure Code, the conviction was quashed or the sentence modified in six. These figures speak well for the care and diligence of the town magistrates, to which the Recorder also refers in his annual report in terms of commendation.

Rangoon Town Magistrates' courts.

39. The returns of the magistrates' courts for the town of Rangoon shewed in 1877 a slight increase, not amounting to one per cent., in the number of non-bailable cases; while bailable offences fell from 3,273 to 2,902, or 11·3 per cent. There were in all 6,515 persons brought to trial and 4,589 convicted, against 8,705 and 6,607 respectively in the previous year. This fluctuation was confined chiefly to bailable offences, for the figures relating to non-bailable cases for the two years are not very different. It has been explained that a slight variation of procedure suffices to affect the returns very materially; and in some instances this is clearly the case. If, for example, complaints of a petty nature are sifted well before an offence is recorded as committed or summons issued, doubtless there will be far fewer petty offences brought into the returns; and the decrease of 11 per cent. in the number of bailable cases is thus accounted for. But it is not so clear why the number of persons brought to trial should have fallen 25 per cent. and the number convicted 30 per cent. at the same time. For the 948 non-bailable cases reported, 793 persons were tried and 588 convicted; and the proportion of convictions to offences reported was thus 62·02, or about the same as in the previous year. This percentage is satisfactory enough, as is also that of convictions to persons prosecuted, 74·1. Of the total number of non-bailable cases, no less than 832 in 1876 and 841 in 1877 came under the head of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property. Thefts alone in fact formed the most numerous class of offences, being over 19 per cent. of the whole.

Punishments in the town of Rangoon.

40. Taking the Recorder's and the magistrates' courts together, there appear to have been 4,661 persons convicted. Of these, 14·2 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment, 77·81 per cent. to fine, and 4·4 per cent. to whipping; 2·83 per cent. were ordered to find or give sureties or recognizance; and in respect of the remaining ·76 per cent. various orders as to maintenance of wives and children or the like were passed. Out of 662 sentences of imprisonment, solitary confinement was awarded in 19 only,—18 in the magistrates' courts and one in the Recorder's Court. Eighty-eight per cent. of the fines amounted to less than £1, and there were none of more than £50. Thirty-eight persons were directed to find security for good behaviour, against 55 in 1876,—a small number considering the large population of the town. In the classified statement of the nationalities of persons convicted, a large variation from the proportions of the preceding year is observable. Burmese offenders decreased from 4,244 to 2,161; natives of Bengal and Upper India from 1,919 to 786; and other classes to a smaller extent; while that of "Madrassees" rose from 1,204 to 2,600. This increase, if the figures are to be trusted, is very remarkable, and indicates a need for special vigilance over this class, who, from their unsettled mode of life, have exceptional facilities for escaping detection.

Criminal business in Rangoon.

41. Of the work of the magistrates' courts, exclusive of inquests and other miscellaneous business, a little more than two-thirds fell to the share of the Assistant Magistrate. There was rather more business than two magistrates could well dispose of, and an extra assistant commissioner was appointed for the suburb of Kemendine shortly after the close of the year. The relief given, however, has not proved sufficient, and it is probable that ere long the general arrangements in regard to the distribution of the magisterial work in the town will have to be revised.

Work of the courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner.

42. From the returns of the courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, it appears that there were 24,295 offences reported during the year, or 278 less than in 1876. Besides these, there were 1,367 miscellaneous cases, against 718 in 1876. The total number of cases was thus 25,662, and for these 35,782 persons were brought before the magistrates, against 37,619 persons in 25,291 cases during the previous year. Apart from miscellaneous cases, there were 34,226 persons brought to trial,—a decrease of 2,078, or 5·7 per cent.; 11,452, or 90 more than in 1876, were acquitted or discharged, and 22,223 were convicted,—a decrease of 2,084, or nine per cent. It is difficult to base any conclusion as to the detection of crime on these figures, though the difference in the number of convictions is certainly large. In some districts, particularly Henzada, the decrease was due to real inability of the police to cope with crime. Under the heads of giving false evidence, murder, culpable homicide, dacoity, robbery, rape, grievous hurt,

house-breaking, and theft, there was on the whole a decrease of 207 offences, in respect of which 455 fewer persons were convicted than in 1876. The latter diminution is more than accounted for by the want of success in the prosecution of thefts alone. There was a decrease in the number of persons prosecuted for breaches of municipal rules and other petty offences,—a fact which seems to indicate that the people are becoming more familiar with the law, and that there is less friction and difficulty than heretofore in enforcing it.

Punishments inflicted in district courts.

43. The punishments inflicted during 1876 and 1877 were as follows, omitting security and recognizance cases, in which, although imprisonment may be inflicted in default, it is not by way of a punishment :—

Description of punishment.	Number of sentences.		Percentage to total number of sentences.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Death	21	31	.09	·14
Transportation	43	46	·18	·21
Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	321	294	1·38	1·32
Do. do.	4,707	5,521	20·21	24·73
Simple do.	290	328	1·25	1·45
Fine only	16,949	15,176	72·79	67·98
Whipping in addition to other punishment	209	165	·90	·74
Do. in lieu of other punishment.. .. - ..	955	932	4·10	4·17

From this it appears that, though the whole number of punishments inflicted was smaller in 1877 than in 1876, sentences of rigorous imprisonment were 17 per cent. more numerous. Sentences of fine only were far fewer, and the number of whippings was somewhat less. The total amount of fines inflicted was £28,139, against £33,711; and the amount realized was 72 per cent., against 66 per cent. in 1876. £2,400, or nearly half as much again as in the previous year, was paid by way of compensation to injured parties. This is an improvement so far as it goes; but the Judicial Commissioner reports that many of the magistrates still continue to overlook the right of complainants and prosecutors to compensation for their tort as well as the punishment of the wrong-doer. In Henzada, where fines to the amount of £2,383 were realized, it was found possible to devote £1,115 to the payment of compensation; and in Thayetmyo, £295 out of £1,382 was so spent. In Akyab, Thonkwa, and Prome, on the other hand, of £5,069 realized, £97, or less than two per cent., was paid in compensation.

Change in the national character of the Burmese under British rule.

44. Remark has already been made under the head of police on the subject of magistrates' preventive jurisdiction. As connected with this and with the increase of crime and criminals, an allusion made in the report on criminal justice to the change which the national character of the Burmese is undergoing under British rule deserves prominent notice. It is as follows :—" The habit of gambling is said to be national, and that of opium-smoking, though rare, yet increasing with the influx of foreigners, and probably with a growing laxity in reverence for the high morality of the Buddhist religion. Gambling leads to theft, dacoity, and other crimes : it is not easy to stop it by mere restrictive measures." To opium-smoking must be added drunkenness, for both are acknowledged to be increasing *pari passu*. This is a social question of deep importance, in regard to which educated and intelligent natives throughout the province are being consulted with a view to remedial measures of a practical kind.

Lotteries.

45. The wide extension of lotteries, a favourite method of gambling, managed chiefly by Chinese, was in the course of the year repeatedly brought to notice by various district officers. Formerly offences of this class were often dealt with under the Gambling Act. An authoritative ruling having declared this practice illegal, applications to the local Government for leave to prosecute became numerous, and it was found very desirable that deputy commissioners should be vested with discretion to institute prosecutions without the delay of reference which often rendered them impracticable. District officers have accordingly had this authority conferred on them by a recent order of the Government of India.

Duration of cases.

46. The courts of the Rangoon, Bassein, Henzada, and Prome districts were the hardest worked in the province, for of all the persons tried and all the witnesses examined during the year, nearly half were tried or examined in those courts. There were altogether 65,976 witnesses examined, or 607 less than in the previous year. The average duration of cases was on the whole 3·3 days, but in some districts it was much more. In

Sandoway, for instance, it was six and in the town of Moulmein 6·5 days. Why Moulmein should be exceptional in this respect is not apparent. The number of cases pending at the close of the year—164—was small. On the whole, it may safely be said that there was little, if any, unnecessary delay in the trial of criminal cases.

Courts of session.

47. The work of the sessions courts is shared between the three Commissioners, the Judge of Moulmein, and the Judicial Commissioner, who exercises jurisdiction as a sessions judge in the districts of Rangoon, Thonkwa, and Bassein. The number of persons brought to trial before the sessions courts was 244; and 86, or more than a third of these were tried by the Judicial Commissioner. The number of persons convicted was 172, against 131 in 1876, 53 were acquitted, two died or escaped, and 17 remained under trial at the close of the year. The average duration of the trials was 38 days. In the court of the Commissioner of Pegu it was 61, and in that of the Judicial Commissioner 34.

Subordinate magistrates.

48. The subordinate magistrates convicted altogether 10,994 persons, of whom only 389, or 3·5 per cent., appealed; but 153, or 38 per cent. of the latter, was successful. The small number of appeals preferred from the decisions of the native magistracy has often been remarked as indicating generally the soundness of their work and perhaps the lightness of their sentences, whatever other causes may be assigned for the fact. In the courts of magistrates of the 1st class, of 11,229 convictions, 3,842 only appear to have been appealable. Of persons convicted, 521, or 13 per cent., appealed, and 20 per cent. of the appeals were successful. All but one of 52 persons convicted by the assistant commissioner at Thayetmyo appealed, and only 11 obtained any modification or reversal of their sentence. Prisoners in jail can appeal with such ease that the large number of appeals at Thayetmyo is not surprising. The work of the appellate courts consisted altogether of 689 cases, against 815 in 1876; 652 were decided; in eight further enquiry was ordered; and the remainder were pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals was 10·7 days. In the court of the Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo it was 65 days.

Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

49. As a high court, the Judicial Commissioner had 166 appeals on his file, and decided 150 during the year, 16 remaining for decision on the 31st December. The number of persons who succeeded in getting their sentences reduced or reversed was 32. Four sentences were enhanced. The cases of 615 persons were called up for revision, a material increase on the number in 1876, which was 524; 573 sentences were actually reviewed within the year, 378 or 66 per cent. were confirmed, and the remainder were modified or reversed. Of the value of this jurisdiction as a ready means of correcting errors, no better proof could be had than some of the results reported of its exercise. In one court were found 21 decisions requiring to be reversed out of 25 revised, in another 18 out of 25, and in another 26 out of 28.

Prisons.

Number of prisoners confined.

50. Owing to the unusual influx of prisoners into the jails of the province in the preceding year, the total number confined during 1877 was the largest on record. The number of convicts in jail at the close of 1876 was beyond precedent; and the number admitted, though not so large in 1877 as in 1876, was greater than in any year previous to that. The figures are as follows:—5,012 convicts remained in prison at the close of 1876, and 9,028 were admitted during 1877; the whole number in jail during the year was thus 14,040, of whom 13,538 were males and 502 females; and of these, 8,644 were released, 34 were transported beyond seas, three were transferred to the lunatic asylum, three succeeded in escaping, 26 were executed, 252 died, and 4,723 remained on the 31st December 1877. A balance of 355 prisoners remains. Some of these may have been at the end of the year in transit from jail to jail, and shewn as transferred, but not as received; others, transferred for release, may have been released on arrival at their destination without being brought on the books at the jail; but the discrepancy is largely due to the fact that prisoners received by transfer have sometimes been erroneously shewn as imprisoned during the year, and thus appear twice in the returns. The number shewn as admitted during 1877 (9,028) ought to be much less than it is. Attention has been directed to this faulty procedure, and it is hoped that in next year's report the figures will be more accurate. The following table shews how the figures of 1877 stand in comparison with those of the six preceding years:—

Year.	Remaining in jail at close of previous year.	Received into prison during the year.	Total.	Released during the year.	Transported beyond seas.	Transferred to lunatic asylum.	Escaped.	Executed.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Daily average number.
1871	4,389	6,588	10,977	6,436	23	..	26	30	117	4,345	4,413
1872	4,345	7,488	11,833	7,032	53	..	35	25	134	4,454	4,484
1873	4,554	8,494	13,048	7,749	33	..	27	17	237	4,985	4,824
1874	4,985	8,396	13,381	8,474	29	..	23	15	143	4,601	4,786
1875	4,601	8,292	12,893	7,999	48	5	4	17	107	4,523	4,546
1876	4,523	9,257	13,780	8,427	60	..	3	23	127	5,012	4,822
1877	5,012	9,028	14,040	8,614	34	3	3	26	252	4,723	4,574

The number of admissions was less than in 1876, but the decrease was not common to all jails. At Akyab, the numbers admitted rose 34 per cent., and at Kyouk-hpyoo, 63 per cent. In the latter case, the cause was said to be the scarcity of food prevailing in the district, which gave rise to numerous committals for bad livelihood; but this explanation is hardly sufficient. At Bassein there was a decrease, owing mainly to the occupation throughout the year of the Ngathain-gyoung Lock-up, opened in July 1876. At the Rangoon Jail the decrease amounted to nearly 10 per cent.

Daily average.

51. The daily average number of convicts in jail was 4,574. The mean of the preceding six years was 4,637. The release on the 1st January 1877 of 935 prisoners was the cause of the low average of the year. At Rangoon, the decrease in this respect amounted to 352. Elsewhere, there was not so much diminution. At Akyab, the daily average increased 67 per cent., in consequence of frequent transfers from Kyouk-hpyoo; at Henzada, there was an increase of about 50 per cent.; and both at Toungoo and Shwegyeen the numbers were slightly larger. The inadequacy of the prison accommodation in some districts was more manifest than ever during the past year. The erection of the Tharrawaddy sub-division into a new district will relieve the Henzada Jail permanently however, and the railway will convey prisoners at small cost between places on the line, and thus help to prevent overcrowding.

Religion, age, and previous occupation of prisoners.

52. Classified according to religion, the proportion of convicts to population remained about the same. Hindoos furnished the largest quota of prisoners, Christians came next, and Mahomedans third, while Buddhists (*i. e.*, Burmese), judged by this standard, formed the least criminal class. Of the 348 Christians, 194 were Europeans, 64 Eurasians, and 90 Natives. The returns shew that, of the convicts confined in 1877, 143, or 1·02 per cent., were under 16 years of age, against 141 in 1876. This is not strictly correct, for in 1876 boys sent to jail merely to be whipped were brought on the registers, and in 1877 they were not. There were 19 of this class in the latter year, and the real increase is thus 21, and not two. Of the whole number of juvenile prisoners, 16 were girls. None of the latter were sentenced to more than three months; and of the boys, 112 were sentenced to less than one year. In 15 cases only do previous convictions appear to have been on record. Of the adult prisoners, 82·12 per cent. were between 16 and 40 years of age, 15·64 per cent. were between 40 and 60, and 1·22 per cent. were over 60. These percentages are but slightly different from those of 1876. The proportion of juveniles was the same; but there was an increase of about two per cent. among adults over 40, and a corresponding decrease among those under 40, years of age. The proportion of women was 3·57, or slightly larger than in 1876. Of the men, 7,158, or about 51 per cent., were returned as non-agriculturists, 4,495, or 32 per cent., as agriculturists, 1,255 as of no occupation, 435 as Government servants, 156 as domestic servants, and 39 as of independent property.

53. The terms of imprisonment were on the whole longer in 1877 than in the previous year. Sentences of less than a month, and of more than six and under twelve months, decreased; but in the number of those between one month and six months, and of those over a year, there was a more than corresponding increase. Sentences of transportation were fewer, but capital sentences increased. Simple imprisonment was less frequently awarded than previously. In 1875 the percentage of such sentences was 8·19, in 1876 it was 6·05, and in 1877 it was 4·98. This is so far satisfactory, for a term of simple imprisonment is not a severe penalty; but in some districts this point received little attention.

Length of sentences.

54. There were 2,629 convicts, against whom previous convictions were on record, imprisoned during the year, against 2,664 in 1876,—the proportion to the whole prison population thus being 18·96 and 19·33 in the two years respectively. Sandoway, Prome, Myanoung, and Henzada were noticed in 1876 as having conspicuously large numbers of this class of prisoners, and the same remark holds good for 1877. The numbers are large at Kyouk-hpyoo and Thayetmyo also. At Henzada, Myanoung, and Prome, juvenile prisoners, too, are abnormally numerous. At Myanoung and Prome this has been the case for some years past. With a jail population aggregating 15·8 per cent. of that of the whole province, these three jails contained 24·2 per cent. of the previously convicted prisoners, and 54·5 per cent. of the whole number of juveniles imprisoned. The latter is an evil which it is difficult to explain. The Commissioner of the division has been instructed to make a special investigation into the matter. As regards habitual offenders, instances reported by the Inspector-General bear out the opinion expressed at the late Jail Conference, that "the working of our police and judicial machinery is still far from satisfactory * * * and that magistrates err in their manner of dealing with offenders, partly from judicial timidity, and partly because they do not perceive the immense difference which exists between a first and second conviction." The question of the proper definition of "habitual" offenders is a difficult one, on which the members of the Jail Conference were unable to come to an agreement. It is, however, a question of the first importance with reference to the proper classification and treatment of convicts in jail, and has received full consideration since the close of the year.

Previous convictions.

55. During the year, 14 convicts and seven under-trial prisoners escaped; but 11 of the former and five of the latter were very soon recaptured. The number who succeeded in making good their escape, therefore, was the same as in 1876, when it was noticed as the lowest on record. The details given of these occurrences disclose the existence at some jails of carelessness and disregard of orders. At the Rangoon Jail Saw-mills, a warder allowed a prisoner "to go away where he could not be seen;" within the jail, on a different occasion, a turnkey and two warders, one after the other, all failed to count the prisoners under their charge, when they should have done so; and six under-trial prisoners escaped owing to the warder's having left the door of their enclosure open. At Kyouk-hpyoo, a prisoner, who ought to have been transferred, was detained in defiance of the special orders of the Inspector-General. At Henzada, where no less than five escapes took place, prisoners were sent out without fetters, and insufficiently guarded; they were employed on work expressly prohibited by the jail rules, and on one occasion a gang of prisoners was actually sent out at night to fire brick-kilns. At Shwegyeen and Ngathain-gyoung, the warders left the jail gates open and went away. These occurrences indicate great laxity in discipline. It is hoped that the current year's report will shew improvement in this respect. On the night of the 29th May 1877, an outbreak was attempted in the Rangoon Jail. Two prisoners who had been severely wounded in the rising at the Moulmein Jail in 1876 were joined by some of the life-convicts, and the whole party succeeded in bursting open the side of the ward in which they were confined. They then attempted, first, to scale the jail wall, and, next, to break down the work-yard gate. This they had not time to effect before the jail officials, with the European prisoners, came upon them and arrested the ringleaders, while the remainder dispersed and fled back to their wards. The principal offenders were afterwards transferred to Madras and Port Blair. A similar outbreak, which occurred on the night of 7th April 1878, belongs to the record of the present year; but it may here be mentioned that these repeated and dangerous outbreaks in the Rangoon Jail have led to a thorough examination of the condition of the whole of the prison buildings, with a view to render them more secure, pending the consideration of a project for the construction of a new central jail and the conversion of the present jail into a district prison.

Escapes.

56. The ratio of punishments inflicted on convicts for prison offences to daily average strength was 13 per cent. higher than in the previous year. The proportion varies enormously in different jails, from 384·61 at Ma-oo-bin to 33·64 at Kyouk-hpyoo and 36·64 at Rangoon. The proportion of corporal punishments to the average male population varies similarly: at Ma-oo-bin it was 325, at Shwe-gyeen 225, at Myanoung 180, at Bassein 128, at Prome 115, at Thayetmyo 83, and at Rangoon 22 per cent.; and in the other

Prison offences.

kinds of punishment awarded there is no less difference. Reduced diet was resorted to at Bassein in 720 cases, at Thayetmyo in one case only, and at some jails not at all. Solitary confinement was seldom inflicted,—chiefly no doubt because there are few jails where there is cell-room for the purpose. Such diversity of practice cannot of course be accompanied by any commensurate difference in the results attained, and measures have been taken to put a stop to the indiscriminate rigour that prevailed in some of the jails.

Education of convicts.

57. Of the total number of convicts received into jail in 1877, 47·83 per cent. were unable to read or write at all, 41·01 per cent. could read and write a little, and 11·16 per cent. could read and write well. The daily average number under instruction was 8·89 per cent. of the mean population. Of those released, 54·1 per cent. were wholly illiterate, 35·1 per cent. could read and write a little, and 10·8 per cent. well. Of those released during the year after more than six months in jail, 64·6 per cent. were wholly illiterate, 14·2 per cent. could read and write a little, and 21·2 per cent. well. In the previous year, the percentage of convicts admitted who were wholly uneducated was 52·72, or nearly five per cent. more than in the year under review. The above figures seem to shew that convicts were rather more illiterate when released than when admitted in jail,—a very improbable conclusion. A large proportion, however, of those released during the year must have been received the previous year; and with this allowance, the discrepancy between the figures under the heads "Released" and "Admitted" is not so large that the accuracy of the returns need be impugned on this ground.

Prison officers.

58. The average number of convicts employed as prison officers during the year was 178, or 28 less than in 1876. The proportion to mean population was 3·89. Their behaviour is reported, as in previous years, to have been good; and for efficiency as warders they compare very favourably with the free paid servants of the department. As good warders are very difficult to obtain in Burma, the services of prisoners can with advantage be utilized. It might be desirable that each of the small jails should be supplied with one or two men of this class, previously trained in one of the larger jails.

Cost of maintenance.

59. The cost of the maintenance and guarding of prisoners was as follows:—

	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rations	11,311	19	0¾	2	19	0¾*
Establishment	9,291	19	9½	1	18	1⅝
Police guard	4,661	10	8¼	0	19	1⅜
Hospital charges	1,117	11	10¾	0	4	7
Clothing	995	9	2	0	4	2⅜
Contingencies	1,582	15	9⅛	0	6	5⅞
Total ..	31,961	6	4¼	divided by the daily average of all prisoners ..	6	11 2⅜

The cost in 1876 was £30,299 18*s.* 0*d.*, or £5 18*s.* 3¾*d.* per man, so that there has been an increase during the year under review of £1,661 6*s.* 0*d.*, or 12*s.* 10½*d.* per man. The whole of this may be fairly attributed to the increased cost of rations. The expenditure per man at different jails varied from £4 19*s.* 4*d.* at Henzada and £5 6*s.* 1*d.* at Thayetmyo to £10 17*s.* 1*d.* at Tavoy and £22 4*s.* 6*d.* at Mergui. It was of course much heavier in the small than in the large jails.

Manufactures.

60. The following is an abstract of the manufactures' account:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cash drawn from treasury	21,513	15	0⅝	Cash and transfer credits in treasury	29,856	6	5¼
Decreased value of manufactured goods in stock	353	6	8⅞	Increase in amount of bills outstanding	1,177	1	8½
Balance in favour of manufactures ..	11,110	17	4½	Increase in value of raw materials on hand	1,419	10	3¼
				Increase in value of machinery and plant	532	18	9
Total ..	32,977	19	2	Total ..	32,985	17	2

The above does not include miscellaneous receipts, which amounted to £173 15*s.* 10*d.*, nor the proceeds of extramural labour, which amounted to £215 8*s.* 8*d.* The nett cash profit realized by manufactures was £3,126 16*s.* 0*d.* This, though less by £2,879 6*s.* 0*d.* than that

* Excluding civil debtors, &c.

of 1876, is decidedly above the average of previous years, the earnings in 1876 having been exceptionally large. The very great decrease in 1877 was attributed chiefly to the falling-off in receipts from stone-breaking (the Rangoon Municipality having imported a steam stone-crusher and employed private, in preference to convict, labour), and to the scarcity of sesamum seed for oil-pressing at Rangoon. The falling-off was not confined to Rangoon however. At Moulmein, Henzada, and one or two smaller jails, inefficient management was the cause. At Bassein, Toungoo, Shwe-gyeen, and Sandoway, the supervision was especially good. The results attained at the last three clearly shew that small numbers and the want of suitable labour are not sufficient excuses for the unprofitable employment of prisoners. The average profit per head of "effectives" was £2 18*s.* 5*d.*; and £2 9*s.* 5*d.* per head of this was paid in cash into the treasury. For the last three years the average profit has always been greater than the average cash profit, which seems to indicate some fault in the method of calculating the former. The average cash profit per head of convicts sentenced to labour, which is on the whole a trustworthy test of financial success, was for the whole province £1 19*s.* 5*d.* At Sandoway, it was £3 10*s.* 0*d.*; at Bassein, £3; at Shwegyeen, £2 4*s.* 0*d.*; at Rangoon, £2 2*s.* 0*d.*; at Myanoung and Tavoy, £1 18*s.* 0*d.*; and at Moulmein and Toungoo, £1 16*s.* 0*d.* There was a considerable increase in the amount of bills outstanding and in the value of raw materials on hand. The proportion of nett cash profits to cost of maintenance was 37·1 per cent. Jail gardens were worked on the whole rather more successfully than in 1876, the amount spent in the purchase of vegetables having been £60 14*s.* 0*d.*, against £224 16*s.* 0*d.* in 1876. At Toungoo, with an average of six prisoners at work, the total estimated earnings were £108 4*s.* 0*d.*, or £1 10*s.* 0*d.* per mensem for each man. At Ma-oo-bin, where there is plenty of ground available, enough vegetables were not grown to supply the small requirements of the jail itself.

Buildings.

61. The expenditure on jail buildings during the year was £8,453 12*s.* 0*d.*, or about 20 per cent. of the total cost of the department. During the three previous years this item averaged £13,385 6*s.* 0*d.*, of which the Rangoon Jail swallowed up half a lakh per annum. The expenditure at Rangoon in 1877 was only £1,895 14*s.* 0*d.*; £1,472 was spent on the new jail at Akyab, £1,609 14*s.* 0*d.* and £1,207 18*s.* 0*d.* on the new buildings at Ma-oo-bin and Sandoway respectively, £917 6*s.* 0*d.* at Moulmein, and £435 16*s.* 0*d.* at Bassein. The heavy cost of jail buildings in Burma is sufficiently explained by the Inspector-General. Fourteen years ago there were only three masonry jails in the province; the rest "were constructed of bamboos and grass." Specimens of these primitive places of confinement are still in existence at Sandoway and Mergui, but are undergoing re-construction.

Overcrowding.

62. The total capacity of the jail barracks remained about the same as in the previous year. There was accommodation for 6,039 prisoners; but as the daily average population was much lower than in 1876, there was generally less overcrowding. At Rangoon, the number of inmates was, as a rule, well within the proper complement. At Moulmein there is always more than enough room, and transfers are from time to time made from Rangoon. At Toungoo, Thayetmyo, and Bassein, too, there is sufficient space. At Henzada and Prome, on the other hand, there was considerable overcrowding; and at Shwegyeen, the daily average population of male prisoners was just double what it ought to have been, although the buildings have been repeatedly condemned as among the worst in the province, and although there was abundance of room for the surplus at Toungoo. The year 1877 is reported to have been the most unhealthy that there has been since 1866. The average number of sick in hospital amounted to 4·06 per cent. of average strength, against 3·21 in 1876; and the number of deaths was 252, or 5·5 per cent., against 127, or 2·63 per cent., in 1876. The increased mortality was due mainly to cholera, which broke out at various times in 10 different jails, and caused altogether 106 deaths. These outbreaks cannot be attributed to any special causes at work within the jails. The hot season, which lasted unusually long, was followed by extraordinarily heavy rainfall, and the health of the general population was injuriously affected in consequence.

Civil Justice.

Business of civil courts.

63. The work of the civil courts of the province during 1877 was somewhat heavier than in the previous year. The number of suits instituted rose about three-and-a-half per cent., and the value of the property under litigation was six per cent. greater. The increase is not larger than was to be expected, considering the steady growth of population and trade in Burma. The value of suits disposed of in the court of the Recorder of Rangoon fell from £52,876 to £34,780, while in the other courts there was an increase of £85,850. The figures for the two years stand as follows:—

Year.	Number of suits instituted.	Value of suits disposed of.	Average value of suits disposed of.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1876	30,631	285,093 14 0½	9 6 0
1877	31,715	302,848 8 5½	9 10 0
Increase ..	1,084	17,754 14 5	0 4 0

In the court of the Judge of Moulmein there was an increase of 508 suits, in Thonkwa of 358, in the Amherst district of 186, and in Prome of 141. In all the districts of the Arakan division and in Toungoo there was a decrease. These fluctuations call for little remark.

New Code of Civil Procedure.

64. Perhaps the most important event of the year 1877 in connection with the administration of civil justice was the introduction of the new Code of Civil Procedure, which contains some important innovations on the law previously in force. As regards the effect of most of these, it is too early yet to pronounce an opinion, but already there are some minor points in which the changes made are reported to be not for the better. The Recorder of Rangoon has brought to notice two such instances. The first is the necessity imposed by the new code of examining the plaintiff or some eye-witness as to the genuineness of his signature on the verification of the plaint. Where plaintiffs reside a long distance from the court, the inconvenience which arises is obvious. Again, whereas under the former code subsistence-money for debtors in jail might be paid to the proper officer either of the court or of the jail, and the debtor was entitled to his release on failure of such payment, now the money can only be paid to the former, and release effected by an order of the court, so that where the jail is at a distance from the court—a common case in this province at all events—the debtor may be days in jail without subsistence-money after he is really entitled to his discharge. In these two cases a remedy will shortly be applied by an enactment now under the consideration of the Legislative Council. Altogether however the provisions of the law in regard to imprisonment for debt operate with much hardship in British Burma. The jail accommodation is not only insufficient, but bad ; debtors have to be confined very much like criminal prisoners, and in some cases are worse off, as not seldom in the smaller, and sometimes even in the larger, prisons, they have to endure solitary confinement which is prolonged beyond the period prescribed by the Penal Code for breakers of the law sentenced to that species of punishment.

Special court.

65. The business of the special court consisted of 13 appeals from the court of the Judge of Moulmein and three references. Eleven of the appeals were disposed of,—three were rejected, and the decision of the lower court was modified or reversed in four, and confirmed in four cases. All three references were decided ; one was from the court of the Recorder, and two were from that of the Judicial Commissioner.

Recorder's Court.

66. In the court of the Recorder of Rangoon, the civil work shewed little tendency to increase. During the four years 1874 to 1877 there was an average of 145 regular and 317 miscellaneous suits, involving property valued at £34,992. In the previous four years, the average was 262 regular and 398 miscellaneous suits, valued at £72,203. In 1877 there were 179 regular and 331 miscellaneous suits instituted, and their value was estimated at £38,212. The average duration of contested suits was one month and 28 days, and of uncontested 23 days. Last year the average was about the same for contested cases, and 35 for uncontested. In many instances parties to suits in the Recorder's Court reside beyond the court's jurisdiction, and much delay occurs in the service of processes. In two cases, for instance, processes had apparently to be executed in Ceylon, Penang, Moulmein, Bombay, Mandalay, Prome, Mergui, and Tavoy. Special difficulty was experienced in reaching parties residing in Upper Burma ; and inconvenience was caused by irregularity on the part of district courts in the service of summons sent through them.

Small cause court.

67. In the small cause court, 5,288 regular suits were filed, an increase of rather more than seven per cent. The value of the property in dispute rose 20·4 per cent., and the average value of each suit from £8 4*s.* 0*d.* to £9 4*s.* 0*d.* For contested suits, the average duration was 22·76 days and for uncontested 11·69 days ; or taking all together, the average was 14·47 days. Of 5,190 suits disposed of, rather more than 25 per cent. were contested, 37 per cent. were decreed *ex-parte*, 18 per cent. were dismissed for default, and 13 per cent. were decreed on

confession. About two-thirds of all the suits disposed of were in the First Judge's Court, and there the percentage of contested suits was 29, against 19 in the second court. The First Judge has therefore more than double as much work as the Second Judge. The low proportion of contested cases is largely accounted for by the character of the suits; for 41 per cent. were on written and 27 per cent. on unwritten obligation, 18 per cent. were for goods sold, and eight per cent. for rent. There were 2,369 applications for execution of decree on the files during the year, against 2,617 in 1876. Only 612 decrees were fully executed, or less than half as many as in the previous year. This falling-off is attributable partly to the introduction of the practice of not granting execution till four days after the date of the decree, unless there be some special reason for doing so. Solvent debtors have thus time to pay their dues, and avoid the necessity of issuing any process. In 1,333 cases the applications where wholly unsuccessful, in 198 the decrees were partially executed, in 148 compromises were made, and 78 cases remained pending at the end of the year. There was a large increase in the number of Burmese suitors. Suits in which the plaintiffs were Burmese rose from 405 in 1876 to 991 in the year under review, and it may thus be said that the increase in the number of suits was entirely due to them. The disturbance of trade, consequent on floods in various part of the country and on the Madras famine, was reported to be the cause of this. It is observable that, notwithstanding the accession of 589 suits instituted by Burmese, the Burmese Judge disposed of only 20 more cases than in the previous year. A proposal for strengthening the subordinate staff of the Small Cause Court has been submitted to Government, and is at present under consideration. The explanation given of the manner in which business is disposed of day by day shews that due consideration is given to the convenience of parties and witnesses.

Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner: increase of work.

68. In the courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, there were 26,242 regular suits instituted,—an increase of 728, or 2·8, over the previous year. The increase in the Thonkwa district, amounting to 20 per cent., was attributed to a steady influx of settlers,—an explanation, to say the least, *primâ facie* improbable. A decrease of 23 per cent. in the Toungoo district is unexplained. Inundations and scarcity of food are suggested as a cause of increase in some districts and decrease in others. Most of the fluctuations are probably accidental, or at least due to multifarious causes of no general importance. In the Arakan Hill Tracts district, the number of suits disposed of fell to 64 from 119 in 1876. The cause of this was that as many cases as possible were relegated to chiefs of clans for arbitration.

Classification of suits.

69. In the number of suits of the several classes, the year under report differed little from 1876. Of the 26,242 suits instituted, 22 per cent. were on written and 16 per cent. on unwritten obligation, 18 per cent. were for goods sold, and nearly the same proportion for moveable property and for damages. Suits on written obligation increased by 514, and suits on unwritten obligation decreased by 228,—changes which ought to result in a saving of labour to the courts and in fewer false defences. Suits for immoveable property were 4·6 per cent. of the whole, having increased to 1,219 from 1,045 in 1876.

Value of suits.

70. In the value of the suits disposed of, there was an increase of £30,352, distributed over almost every district of the province. In Toungoo, there was a decrease of 22 per cent. In Rangoon, an increase amounting to 30 per cent., was attributed to the large number of suits, valued at between £9 and £50, which were brought in the Poungleng and Pegu townships on contracts for the delivery of paddy. Nine per cent. of suits disposed of were valued at 10s. and under, 26 per cent. at £2 and under, 49 per cent. at £10 and under, and 14 per cent. at £50 and under. Not quite two per cent. were valued at more than £50.

Manner of disposal.

71. There were in all 26,208 suits disposed of within the year, and 11,006 of these were contested, 7,473 being decided for the plaintiff and 3,533 for the defendant. The percentage of contested suits to the number disposed of was 42, which is about the same as last year. Dismissals for default numbered 4,211, or 16 per cent., which is rather a high proportion. There was an increase of such cases in eight of the extra assistant commissioners' courts in the Bassein district, while in the courts of two others at headquarters the proportion was very low. The difference appears to be due to the fact that the latter were not required to travel, while the former were. The convenience to suitors of fixed courts is undoubted, but this could never be attained without a very much larger subordinate judicial staff than at present and a somewhat wasteful expenditure. Cases decreed *ex parte* were 17 per cent. of the whole, against 16 per cent. in the previous year. *Primâ facie*, this increase would seem to point, either to carelessness in the service of summons, or to unpunctuality on the part of judges. It appears, however, that applications to set aside *ex parte* decrees are very rare, and that, though there may be some unavoidable unpunctuality, there is little fault to be found as regards procedure. Twenty-two per cent. of the suits disposed of were compromised or decreed on confession.

72. The average duration of suits in courts of original jurisdiction was 13 days for contested, and 8·7 days for uncontested cases, against 11·4 and 5·9 respectively in 1876. The slight increase in the average duration is sufficiently accounted for, and cannot be of material detriment to the administration of justice.

Duration.

73. For 19,202 decrees passed, there were 6,235 applications for execution. The proportion of the latter is thus, as in previous years, small, being only 32 per cent., while in the small cause court in Rangoon it was 60 per cent. The fact is illustrative of the averseness of the people from litigation. Complete satisfaction was obtained on 2,625 decrees, and 1,451 were partially executed. There were 525 persons imprisoned in execution,—82 more than in 1876. Moveable property was attached in 2,260 and sold in 820 cases. Immoveable property was attached in 1,215 and sold in 546 cases, against 594 cases in the previous year,

Execution of decrees.

74. In Deputy Commissioners' courts there were altogether 1,486 appeals on the files, against 1,293 in 1876. The decree of the lower court was confirmed in 837 of these, and modified or reversed in 546, or 36 per cent. The average duration of appeal cases varied in different courts from one to 37 days. Appellate work was particularly heavy in the Bassein and Henzada districts, which shared nearly a third of it between them. There were only eight appeals to the Commissioners of Arakan and Tenasserim, and five to the Judicial Commissioner exercising the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Pegu.

Appeals.

75. The total number of regular appeals disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner was 96, or 29 more than in 1876. The decision of the lower court was confirmed in 51, and modified or reversed in 42 cases. There was one "miscellaneous" appeal, and there were 10 references disposed of. This of course represents very inadequately the share of the Judicial Commissioner in this department of the Administration, for perhaps more than half his time is occupied in tours of inspection throughout the province.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

76. Mr. Quinton officiated as Judicial Commissioner during January and February 1877, and Mr. Sandford resumed his appointment early in March, and held it till the end of the year. Mr. Wilkinson, *held the office of Recorder of Rangoon throughout the year.*

Personnel of principal courts.

Registration.

77. The business of the Registration Department increased somewhat during the year. The total number of documents registered in Books I., III., and IV. rose from 3,726 in 1876-77 to 4,091 in the year under review, an increase of 365, or nearly 10 per cent. The total receipts were £1,035, against £1,014, and the expenditure amounted to £515, against £497 in the previous year. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was thus £520, or about the same as in 1876-77. £420, or 41 per cent., of the receipts were collected at Rangoon where, notwithstanding a comparatively heavy expenditure on establishments, a considerable surplus remained to the credit of Government. The progress which has been made, however, does not appear to be due to any better appreciation of the benefits of registration among the people generally. Of the total increment, 333 registrations were compulsory, and no less than 213 occurred in Amherst alone. The Deputy Commissioner of that district reports that "the tendency is to avoid registration, except when it is absolutely necessary," and that it is resorted to only in the town of Moulmein and its immediate vicinity. Optional registrations of documents affecting immoveable property fell from 199 to 192; but there was a slight increase of 39 in other classes of optional registrations. Altogether, however, only about one-fifth of the registration done was optional and the remainder was compulsory. The miscellaneous business was light; 553 powers-of-attorney were authenticated, against 571 in 1876-77; and in some few instances visits were paid under sections 31, 33, and 38 of the Act, or refusals to register were recorded under section 71.

Registration work.

78. The fees realized amounted in all to £873, or £5 more than in the previous year. £331 of this comes under the heading "instruments of sale," and £332 under that of "instruments of mortgage" of immoveable property. The total amount levied on compulsory registrations was £716. Fees levied in respect of documents affecting moveable property amounted to £125. Of the miscellaneous receipts, the chief items were £85 for authentication of powers-of-attorney and £49 for visits.

Fees realized.

79. The Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners continued to hold the offices of Registrars and Sub-Registrars in the year under review, as in former years, without remuneration, except at Rangoon. Here the work is very heavy, and an expenditure of £96 per annum is

Agency of registration.

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incurred under the head of "fixed salaries of registering officers." The number of offices open during the year was 37, the same as in 1876-77. The cost of establishment is at present small. £280 was expended on permanent and £45 on temporary establishment, making a total of £425, against £326 in 1876-77. There was a diminution of £6 under the head of "temporary establishment." Other items of expenditure amounted to £88, against £70 in the previous year.

Value of property affected by documents registered.

80. The aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents was £577,076, against £660,291 in 1876-77. In Rangoon, the value of property conveyed by deeds of sale fell from £2,31,607 in 1876-77 to £117,791 in the year under review. In 1874-75 it was £88,214, and in 1875-76 £90,005. The figures of the year 1876-77 were thus remarkably high; but no explanation was then offered of the fact, nor is any satisfactory reason shewn for the decrease in 1877-78. The value of immoveable property affected by deeds of mortgage fell similarly in Rangoon from £1,39,018 to £1,16,527. With these two exceptions, therefore, there was, on the whole, a general increase in the value of property conveyed by registered documents. In Amherst, under the head of deeds of sale of immoveable property, there was an increase from £32,013 to £80,387. Among the various classes of deeds the proportion remained about the same as in the previous year, excepting those of mortgage of immovable property, which rose from 1,249 to 1,549, thus including nearly the whole of the increment of the year.

Progress of registration.

81. A review of the reports and statistics leads to the conclusion that while in the towns the advantages of registration are fully understood, and the registration-offices are year by year more frequently resorted to, throughout the country generally this is not the case. Many reasons are alleged for the fact. Population is sparse, culturable waste land is abundant, and land is not so valuable as elsewhere. Consequently less trouble is taken in recording and registering rights to land, even although Burmans are remarkably tenacious of their holdings. In the character and social condition of the people, too, reasons are to be found why registration should be little appreciated. Agriculture and not trade or manufactures form their staple employment, commercial transactions are chiefly confined to the large towns, and in rural localities written contracts are comparatively rarely entered into. The temper of the Burmese, moreover, is somewhat indolent and improvident, and they are less ready than natives of India to sacrifice any present ease or convenience for prospective advantage or security. At the same time, if greater facilities were provided for registration, there would doubtless be a great increase in the number of registrations. The mofussil Sub-Registrars are Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-divisions, who are obliged to be continually moving about, and people are naturally deterred from attending their offices by the uncertainty of finding them there. Recourse is therefore had to verbal contracts and to actual delivery of land before witnesses, and at the most a note is merely made in the universal *parabaik*.* The suggestion made by the Government of India in their review of last year's report, that some less complicated procedure in regard to registration might be adopted in Burma, is under consideration.

Proposed rural registration.

82. A proposal to introduce the system of rural registration which has succeeded so well in Bengal has been discussed; but a very general consensus of opinion was expressed against it. It was urged, *1st*, that no such need existed here as in Bengal; and *2ndly*, that there were no competent persons who could be made rural Registrars. Both objections may be met, and the subject will receive further attention. Looking to the very large area of most of the registration districts (the average is 5,518 square miles, against 1,503 in Bengal and 407 in Madras), it might have been supposed that rural registrars would have found useful work to do. A more elementary requirement has recently been recognized and provided for by the appointment of rural stamp-vendors. It had been found that the provisions of the Stamp Act were very largely ignored in remote places, and to remedy this the *Thoogyees* or tax-collectors have been as a tentative measure made stamp-vendors in places where no other agency for the purpose exists. The results of this experiment will doubtless afford some data which will be of value in dealing with the question of registration.

Municipal.

Committees.

83. As in 1876-77, there were seven towns in which the Municipal Act was in force. The numbers of some of the committees, especially those of Rangoon and Moulmein, had been found in former years to be inconveniently large, as the quorum required in some cases for the transaction of business was proportionately numerous, and could not always be assembled. Some of the vacancies which occurred in the committees of those municipalities were not filled up. The total number of members of committees was thus 126 in 1877-78, against 140 in the previous year.

* A kind of writing material usually written on with steatite.

Population, revenue, and expenditure.

84. The population, revenue, and expenditure of the seven municipalities were as follows :—

	Population.	Income, including balance from the previous year.	Expenditure.
	No.	£	£
Akyab	21,046	10,413	8,295
Rangoon	110,700	73,583	64,323
Bassein	21,816	10,255	8,572
Henzada	16,276	7,883	4,098
Prome	26,826	12,687	7,984
Moulmein	54,333	11,126	10,731
Toungoo	12,114	5,917	5,944
Total ..	263,111	132,194	109,950

The disbursements were £9,709 less than the receipts; but the latter include a loan of £10,000 granted by the Imperial Government to the Rangoon Municipality for the construction of water-supply works; and the expenditure of the year thus exceeded the annual income. The proceeds of the water-rate, however, should be sufficient to repay both principal and interest. The average incidence of taxation was 4*s.* 2¾*d.* and of municipal income 9*s.* 1*d.*, per head of population. Considering the growing wealth and prosperity of the country, and the very urgent need that exists for improvement in the condition of the larger towns, the present rate of taxation cannot be regarded as at all excessive.

Vital statistics.

85. The aggregate population of the seven municipalities, as shewn in the returns, was 2,101 more than in 1876-77. The accuracy of the census statistics of that year was, with good reason, called in question. Some attention was attracted to the subject generally throughout the province during the year under review, proposals being under consideration for improving the method of collecting vital statistics in general use. How far the figures for 1877-78 are exact or otherwise is still somewhat uncertain, but they may be safely accepted as more correct than those of the previous year. The sum spent on the registration of births and deaths (£258) was very small, and might doubtless be increased with advantage; but no mere expenditure will ensure correctness in this matter. It is from care and painstaking on the part of committees and municipal officers that an improvement is to be expected.

Establishment charges.

86. The cost of head-office establishment was heavier than in the previous year, being 9·54 per cent. of the whole amount spent. In Rangoon, the expenditure under this head was £5,912, or only £88 less than in 1876-77. Comment was made last year on the largeness of this item. It has been pointed out to the Committee that such a charge is anomalous, and cannot be allowed to continue; and a further reduction will be insisted on in the coming year. Establishment charges are not so large in proportion to revenue at Rangoon as at Bassein and Moulmein, where they amount to about 14 per cent.; but in the management of larger transactions more economy is possible.

Conservancy.

87. The sum devoted to conservancy was very little greater than in 1876-77. Rangoon and Prome, as was observed in the last report, are the only towns where conservancy is thoroughly and systematically carried out; but other municipalities are beginning to be alive to the necessity of taking steps in this direction. At Moulmein, a proposal has been made for the removal of night-soil by a method similar to that in use in Rangoon. The scheme is not yet fully matured. It will involve the imposition of a conservancy-rate, to which the Committee have already agreed. At Bassein, the existence of cess-pits is found to be an intolerable nuisance, and it is to be hoped that the Committee will soon take steps to abolish them. This has been partially effected during the year at Prome, where the night-soil is removed during the night and buried with lime in pits. Both at Prome and Bassein, large sums of money have been spent in filling up swamps, and thus improving the sanitary state of the towns, though the expenditure has been recorded under the head of "public works," and not "conservancy."

88. The expenditure on lighting was for the most part confined to Rangoon, where the lighting-rate hardly yields sufficient to meet the expense incurred. At Toungoo, the lighting is carried out from the general funds, no rate having been imposed for the purpose.

Lighting.

89. The opening of the Poozoondoung water-works was mentioned in the last report. Surveys have since been carried on for the larger scheme, by which it is intended to supply water to the whole town, and plans are at present under consideration. In other towns, the need of similar works is almost equally great. At Akyab, the spread of cholera in a late outbreak was believed to be due to water pollution, tanks being the source of supply. At Bassein, though river-water is used, the same cause was suspected to be at work in April 1877, when the disease appeared in an epidemic form. The cost however of water-supply works is heavy; and the initial difficulty of elaborating suitable plans is a very serious obstacle to their being undertaken.

Water-supply.

90. The inadequacy of the funds devoted to education, science, and art formed the subject of comment last year. Toungoo was the only municipality, in fact, which contributed anything for this purpose. During the year under review, £200 was appropriated for education at Bassein also; but in other places no improvement in this direction has yet been effected. The importance of the subject has been repeatedly urged, and will no doubt before long be fully recognized. The Rangoon Committee have already, after long discussion, yielded the point, and agreed to provide funds for educational purposes during the coming year.

Education.

91. The sum shewn to have been appropriated to sanitary and charitable establishments is £996, or £273 more than in 1876-77. This is still a very small amount; but it is to be explained that at Moulmein a liberal contribution of £1,000, entered under the head of "public works," was made towards the construction of a new hospital. This question, like that of education, is still under discussion.

Sanitary and charitable establishments.

92. The committees to whom the management of municipal affairs hasbeen entrusted continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily; and it may be safely affirmed that, on the whole, the Act is well suited to the requirements of the province, and has been attended with beneficial results wherever it has been in operation. The committees have had a direct interest in the improvement of the towns to which they belong, and have not only studied to introduce desirable reforms, but have exerted themselves to overcome local opposition when such has arisen. Municipal administration in thus rendered at once easier and more efficient.

Progress of municipal administration.

Military.

93. The European troops garrisonedin the province throughout the year 1877-78, as in the previous year, were the 1st battalion of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers and the 89th (Princess Victoria's) Regiment. The former was stationed at Rangoon, with a company at Port Blair, and the latter was quartered at Thayetmyo and Toungoo. Five batteries of the Royal Artillery—namely, the K. Battery of the 1st brigade, and the 8th, 10th, 12th and 14th batteries of the 8th brigade—were also serving in the province, being quartered at the three stations of Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo. No European troops are stationed at Moulmein. At the beginning of the year, the total strength of the European troops was 2,337 men: 495 were recruited, 31 died, 150 were invalided, and 96 deserted or were discharged,—leaving a total strength on the 31st December 1877 of 2,555 men.

European troops.

94. There were also in garrison during the year the 4th, 6th, 15th, 17th and 24th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, distributed amongst the above towns and Moulmein, besides the D. Company of Madras Sappers and Miners quartered in Rangoon. The infantry numbered 2,182 men at the beginning of the year, and the Sappers 114 men. There were 122 men recruited during the year, 68 died, 169 were invalided, and 152 were discharged or deserted,—the strength at the close of 1877 being 2,029 men.

Native troops.

95. The effective strength of the entire garrison for the year was 5,041 fighting-men, rank and file, and 606 camp-followers, their cost on all accounts being as follows:—

Total strength and cost of troops.

	£
Pay Department	190,664
Commissariat Department	73,891
Medical Department	5,523
Ordnance Department	113
Total ..	270,191

The force is under the control and orders of the Commander-in-Chief, Fort St. George, Madras, and is locally commanded by a Major-General and the ordinary military staff.

Marine.

96. The registered tonnage of the shipping which entered and cleared from the various ports of British Burma during the year is shown in the following table. It was very much in excess of that of the previous year, which is given side by side with it. The figures are still, however, much below those of 1875-76.

Vessels Entered.

Ports.	1876-77.		1877-78.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Akyab	336	163,649	321	153,935	..	..	15	9,714
Rangoon	868	492,194	896	571,265	28	79,071	..	..
Bassein	120	72,722	143	91,110	23	18,388	..	..
Moulmein	543	206,265	562	231,231	19	24,966	..	..
Tavoy	411	30,965	385	33,192	..	2,227	26	..
Mergui	209	19,297	213	19,292	4	..	..	5
Kyouk-hpyoo	64	20,562	72	27,069	8	6,507	..	..
Total ..	2,551	1,005,654	2,592	1,127,091	41	121,110	..	..

Vessels Cleared.

Ports.	1876-77.		1877-78.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Akyab	368	169,822	302	141,971	..	..	66	27,851
Rangoon	876	506,054	874	540,553	..	34,499	2	..
Bassein	127	81,298	136	85,735	9	4,437	..	..
Moulmein	598	203,675	662	233,491	64	29,816	..	..
Tavoy	456	21,143	493	25,169	37	4,026	..	..
Mergui	211	19,082	201	19,168	..	86	10	..
Kyouk-hpyoo	64	20,562	71	26,888	7	6,326	..	..
Total ..	2,700	1,021,636	2,739	1,072,975	39	51,339	..	..

In the above tables no account is taken of the native craft called "guddoos" which trade between Akyab and the coast towns. The tonnage of those entered during the year at Akyab amounted to 2,156 tons, the vessels clearing aggregating 3,472 tons.

Suez Canal traffic.

97. A number of steamers arrive in Burma year by year through the Suez Canal, mostly with cargoes of miscellaneous goods, after discharging which they return by the same route laden with rice. Amongst these is the line of Glasgow steamers, which continue to keep up regular communication with Rangoon, and secure a fair amount of passenger traffic. Fifteen steamers (tonnage 21,238) entered direct from Europe at the rice-ports in 1877-78; and a considerable number, after discharging their outward cargoes at other ports in India and China, came in ballast to Burma and returned home with rice. Altogether 54 steamers (tonnage 58,751) sailed with cargoes direct for Europe.

Local steam traffic with India, &c.

98. The mail steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company continue to sail regularly between Calcutta, the Burmese ports, and the Straits Settlements. One line carries a weekly mail from Calcutta to Rangoon and Moulmein; another takes Akyab *en route* once a fortnight, going on to Singapore after leaving Moulmein; a third runs between Rangoon and Madras *viâ* the Orissa ports; and a trip is made once a month by a small steamer belonging to the same company, which sails from Chittagong and touches at every port on the coast between that and Singapore. A steamer

also runs between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Port Blair once a month. These services were kept up with satisfactory regularity throughout the year. Steamers belonging to Chinese merchants carry a good deal of the traffic between Rangoon and the Straits, their owners being able to work them at less expense than Europeans; but they do not run at regular or fixed intervals. Other steamers, owned by a European company, ply on the same line, and are well remunerated.

Light-houses.

99. The coasts and principal ports of British Burma are provided with eight light-houses,—namely, four coast and four port lights. The Krishna Shoal Light-house, on the south coast of Pegu, was swept away during very severe weather in August 1877, seven men losing their lives by the accident. Not a vestige of it was ever found; nor has the real cause of the calamity been discovered. This light-house was an iron structure standing on screw-piles, and was built in 1868-69 at a cost of £16,000. Its place has since been occupied by a light-vessel called the "Star," which is anchored in longitude 95 deg. 34½ m. E., about four miles to the eastward of the spot where the light-house formerly stood. A European light-keeper at the Table Island Light-house (Cocos group) was murdered in October 1877 (from motives of revenge, it is supposed) by one of the servants employed there, who made his escape and has not since been heard of. A special and minute examination of all the light-houses was made by an experienced engineer in January last, repairs being executed where necessary. They were reported to be in a highly satisfactory and efficient condition. The amount of light-house dues collected in 1877-78 was £15,863, compared with £14,339 in the year before.

Inspection of light-houses in 1877-78.

100. The work of inspecting the various light-houses was carried out from April to June by means of the "Ngapootau," a steamer belonging to a private mercantile firm. In August the I. G. S. "Ava" arrived from Calcutta, and was used for inspection-duty to the end of the year. In June 1877, the schooner "Dauntless" was removed to Akyab to act as a tender to the Oyster Reef Light-house.

Wrecks and strandings.

101. Three wrecks occurred during the year. The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Kurrachee" struck on an unknown rock and went to pieces in heavy weather off the coast of Mergui in July 1877; a French vessel, the "Lafontaine," stranded and became a total wreck off the entrance to the Rangoon river; and a third, the English barque "Sophie," capsized while under repairs at Rangoon, and could not be raised again. The following vessels were stranded during the year, but got off without damage:—the mail steamer "Mecca" on the Krishna shoal in August, the ship "Antiope" in March, the "Eurynome" and "Melanope" in April, and the "Othello" in October, on the shoals of the Pegu coast; and the "Inch-Marnock" on the Alguada reef in April 1878.

Irrawaddy gun-boat.

102. The gun-boat "Irrawaddy" proceeded on the 14th January 1878 to Calcutta, where she was fitted with suitable light guns, returning to Rangoon on the 5th March following.

Port funds.

103. The income of the seven port funds of the province amounted in 1877-78 to £55,517, against an expenditure of £57,874. They had an aggregate of £16,268 at credit when the year closed. Grants of £750 and £500 respectively were made to the municipalities of Rangoon and Bassein from the port funds of those towns. Moulmein was unable to afford anything; and the municipality of Akyab already owes a considerable sum to the Port Fund of that place. The results anticipated from the Sailors' Home, which was opened for occupation at the beginning of 1878, were not very satisfactory, although it was too much, perhaps, to expect immediate success It has been considered better, therefore, to close the institution during that part of the year when but little shipping arrives in the port, and to re-open it at the commencement of the rice season.

River survey operations.

104. No surveying operations by officers of the Marine Survey Department were carried out either on the coast or at the entrances of any of the ports of British Burma during the year.

Rangoon pilot service.

105. There were 14 European and nine native pilots attached to the port of Rangoon throughout the year. Dissensions among the European pilots in the previous year had necessitated a resort to somewhat severe measures. Their conduct during 1877-78 was on the whole satisfactory. The nett average earnings of the European pilots are about £50 per month. A new pilot-schooner has been built during 1878 at a cost of £5,000, and will be ready for sea early in 1879.

Pilots at other ports.

106. There were six European pilots at Akyab during the year, all of whom worked satisfactorily. Four of them were full-draft pilots. At Bassein there were eight European and two native pilots,—three of the former holding full-draft licenses, all the others being on drafts varying from 14 to 20 feet. At Moulmein there were eight full-draft European pilots, besides two with special steamer licenses, and fifteen natives. Two of the last were punished for the unskilful handling of vessels under their care.

Imperial marine expenditure.

107. The following is a statement of the expenditure and receipts of the Imperial Marine Department. The expenditure decreased by £1,664, while the receipts were £570 more than in 1876-77 :—

1877-78.

Imperial Marine Expenditure.

	£
Pay and allowances	5,180
Stores..	2,567
Light-houses and ships	5,384
Subsidies to steam-boat companies	7,800
Miscellaneous	1,522
	22,453

Marine Receipts.

Shipping fees	322
Coast-light dues	9,783
Miscellaneous	34
	10,139

Visits of men-of-war.

108. The only war-vessel that visited British Burma during the year was the "Bourayne" a steamer of the French Navy, which put in at Rangoon for two days to coal.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Agriculture.

Area under cultivation.

109. THERE was again a large increase in the extent of cultivated land under assessment for revenue during the year, the area being 2,951,265 acres, compared with 2,833,520 acres in 1876-77, and the revenue demand £482,639, compared with £456,919. These figures represent an increase in area of 4·16 per cent., and in assessment of 5·63 per cent.,—results which must be regarded as very satisfactory considering the damage caused by the floods in the wet season of 1877.

Area under rice.

110. The total area under rice cultivation was 2,551,853 acres, with a revenue of £423,275, against 2,455,337 acres, with a revenue of £400,410, in the year before. The percentage of increase is thus distributed amongst the three divisions,—Arakan, 1·17 per cent. in area and 1·92 per cent. in revenue; Pegu, 4·58 per cent. in area and 6·28 per cent. in revenue; and Tenasserim, 4·65 per cent. in area and 7·48 per cent. in revenue. The increase in Arakan is ascribed in a certain degree to greater accuracy in the measurements of the different holdings. The high price obtainable for paddy was doubtless the cause of the extended cultivation which was general throughout the province.

Garden and orchard cultivation.

111. The revenue from gardens, orchards, and miscellaneous cultivation was £35,802, derived from 158,701 acres, the area under cultivation having increased by 3,317 acres, with a corresponding increase in assessment of £695,—two-thirds of the amount being accounted for in Pegu.

Cultivation of miscellaneous products.

112. Under the head "miscellaneous" are included cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, betel-vine, chillies, and similar products, the cultivation of which is resorted to when the rice crops happen to be injured by floods. These miscellaneous products are not, like rice, dependent on the rains, and a year that has been unfavourable to the latter is generally one of increased miscellaneous cultivation. The area assessed for revenue in 1877-78 was 89,159 acres, yielding £13,925, being 4,134 acres and £826 more than in 1876-77. There is one small tea-estate in the Akyab district of Arakan, and when the resources of that district are better known, tea-planting will no doubt be extensively introduced. The area under cultivation is 150 acres, on 120 acres of which there are mature plants. The estate yielded in 1877-78 25,000lbs. of tea, the mature plants producing about 209lbs. an acre. Wild tea-plants are found in parts of the Tenasserim division, where there is little doubt the cultivation of the plant would succeed well. The Roman Catholic missionaries in Toungoo have a coffee-plantation. Potato cultivation continues to be actively carried on in the hilly portion of the Toungoo district by a few missionaries and private persons. Fair crops are obtained, but the potatoes are of small size. They meet with a ready sale both locally and in Rangoon. Tobacco of excellent quality grows freely all over Burma, but little fit for the European market is produced, owing to the ignorance of the natives as to the proper mode of drying and curing the leaf. But enough is not grown for home consumption, and enormous quantities are imported from India. It was expected that the experimental tobacco-farm at Myouk-toung on the Koladan river would have been useful as a means of instructing the natives in curing the leaf; but the season was bad, the Superintendent was in ill-health, and died shortly after assuming charge, labour could not be procured to keep the farm in order, and, when a successor was obtained, he found the farm in a backward state. Operations for the year were therefore confined to the cultivation of a few acres only of tobacco, which is at present in process of curing. This tobacco will be tested by experts in Calcutta, and on their report will probably depend the continuance or otherwise of the farm.

Jhoom or *toungya* cultivation.

113. *Jhoom* or *toungya* cultivation is carried on within the forest-tracts of the province by Karens, whose carelessness in handling fire exposes the forests to constant danger in the dry season. Every precaution has been taken, in dealing with these cultivators, to avoid injuring them when it has been necessary to exclude them from their accustomed grounds, and, where compensation appeared to be required, it has been invariably paid to them.

Cattle-disease.

114. The severe murrain which broke out in Arakan during 1876-77 continued in 1877-78, and in certain localities large numbers of cattle died; but notwithstanding this, the area of land cultivated shewed a fair increase over that in the preceding year. No serious outbreak of cattle-disease occurred either in Pegu or Tenasserim.

Veterinary instructor.

115. The veterinary class was continued throughout the year. At the beginning of the year 14 pupils were in attendance, the maximum number receiving allowances from Government being 20 pupils. Each receives £1 a month and free quarters while attached to the class. At the end of the year 21 lads were under instruction, and the progress made by some of

them was very fair, although difficulty is experienced owing to the want of a thoroughly competent interpreter. It is intended that some of the more advanced pupils shall be placed in charge of district cattle-markets after they leave the veterinary class.

Agricultural shows.

116. Cattle-shows were held during the year at Shwe-gyeen, Kyeik-hto, Thayetmyo, and Henzada, prizes being given for horses, buffaloes, bullocks, and other live-stock, and for the best samples of grains, tobacco, vegetables, and other produce. Half the cost of these shows is met from provincial, half from district, funds. The people do not yet display much interest in the shows.

Number of cattle.

117. The number of buffaloes in the province, according to the returns furnished by district officers, was 661,542, or 25,001 head more than in 1876-77, when however there was an unusual number of deaths amongst these animals compared with 1875-76. The number of cows and bullocks in Arakan was less by 3,149 head than in 1876-77; but in Pegu and Tenasserim, especially the former, there was a considerable increase. The total number for the province was 713,715 head, against 688,517 head in the year before. In Pegu particularly, many cattle perished in the floods of August 1877.

Horses and ponies, &c.

118. There were 5,758 horses and ponies, against 6,191 in 1876-77. It was thought that the importation of two stallions from Dharwar about three years ago would have led to good results, by inducing the Burmese to improve their stock by cross-breeding. The anticipation has not yet been fulfilled to any great extent. Elephants increased from 1,261 to 1,324; sheep and goats (principally owned by natives of India) from 19,151 to 19,690; and pigs from 101,181 to 102,458. These last are reared chiefly by Chinese settlers. Carts increased from 180,016 to 193,823; and ploughs from 255,260 to 292,593; while boats fell from 66,331 to 65,015. Of oil and sugar mills there were 3,687 only, compared with 4,007 in 1876-77. There are numerous steam rice and saw mills, principally owned by European mercantile firms, at the principal ports of the province.

119. Rates of Rent, Produce, &c.—Land is assessed at rates varying on an average from one to five shillings an acre, according to its quality and its proximity or distance from water or easy land communication with the trading centres of the district.

Prices of produce and labour.

120. The prices of food-grains remained somewhat above the average throughout the year, especially in the larger towns, owing to the continued demand for rice in the Madras presidency; but nothing occurred to indicate the slightest approach to scarcity. The floods which visited parts of the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions in August 1877, and destroyed the crops over a large area of land, also affected the prices of food-grains for a time. The harvest was, however, in most places a bountiful one. Manual labour still commands as high wages as before, common labourers earning from one to two shillings a day. Carpenters, bricklayers, and other skilled labourers obtain on an average about three shillings a day.

Weather and Crops.

121. The rains set in later than usual and were exceptionally heavy while they lasted, the average rain-fall for the whole province having been 14 inches 70 cents above the average of the preceding five years, and much sickness prevailed in consequence. The local differences in total rain-fall were as usual considerable, varying from 249 inches at Sandoway to 59 inches at Promo. Serious floods visited several districts of the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions, destroying a large area of rice-cultivation. The price of food-grains rose very much, partly in consequence of this, but mainly on account of the continued drain of paddy from the province for the use of the famine-stricken districts of Madras. The following is a table of the average rain-fall in 1877 at each registering station in the province compared with the average rain-fall of the previous five years:—

Comparative Table of Rain-fall.

No.	Stations.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total rain-fall for 1877.		Mean rain-fall of previous five years.	
		I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.
1	Akyab	...	..	...	..	.	...	.	.	2	61	40	24	56	65	40	99	23	22	3	95	8	98	..	...	176	64	169	75
2	Kyouk-hpyoo	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	90	35	50	63	50	72	70	32	30	9	40	16	90	...	..	232	20	169	66
3	Sandoway	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	.	2	5	60	2	74	3	74	15	22	5	8	39	6	83	...	...	249	58	191	44
4	Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	10	27	10	22	34	21	36	13	67	11	33	4	34	...	...	101	44	98	24
5	Bassein	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	59	41	43½	31	93½	34	37	9	10	8	11½	2	11	..	...	132	65½	101	64
6	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	19	26	20	2	21	12	9	20	5	61	1	36	...	..	81	64	76	41
7	Prome	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	27	2	62	11	95	7	15	17	15	6	8	6	59	7	3	...	..	59	84	56	56
8	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	3	88	12	52	9	91	20	13	4	25	9	56	1	90	..	...	62	55	49	97
9	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	86	18	32	22	80	15	19	8	89	7	59	4	3	...	...	77	70	70	36
10	Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	45	..	40	11	33	43	54	32	20	47	64	20	30	6	76	2	...	...	...	164	62	203	47
11	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	..	½	1	1½	18	52	54	3¼	54	2¼	56	4	12	5¼	6	77½	2	1¾	1	4	205	52	192	28
12	Mergui	...	...	...	7	3	54	...	60	15	99	29	38	30	57	29	29	15	58	9	23	1	79	..	2	136	6	145	93
13	Shwe-gyeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	38	38	9	42	...	34	7	24	79	8	24	3	57	...	..	152	14	115	69

The highest degree of temperature in the shade recorded was 111 degrees at Thayetmyo in May, and the lowest, 48 degrees at the same station in January; but the figures are probably not quite accurate, as the observations were carried out somewhat imperfectly for a considerable portion of the year. As in the previous year, the mean barometric pressure was highest during January and February, and lowest during the heavy rains of August. The highest trustworthy reading was registered at Rangoon in January, and the lowest at Akyab in August.

Agri-Horticultural Society of British Burma.

122. The operations of this Society during the year were directed chiefly to procuring for experimental cultivation by district officers, seeds and plants that were considered likely to thrive in the climate of Burma. In this way much undoubted good is being done. It is to be regretted, however, that the means at the disposal of the Society are circumscribed. Government makes a grant of £120 a year, and the subscriptions of members, with the proceeds received for the sale of fruit, flowers, &c., amount on an average to between £500 and £600 more. In 1877, the municipality of Rangoon contributed £120. The gardens of the Society at Rangoon are maintained with care and taste. A drinking-fountain has been erected since the close of the year through the liberality of a resident of Rangoon, and subscriptions are being collected to meet the cost of a proposed ornamental fountain, towards which object £40 were given by the Rajah of Renoung when recently on a visit to Rangoon.

Phayre Museum.

123. The Phayre Museum is situated in a prominent position in the gardens, and continues in great favour with the native population. Its attractions are increasing rapidly, contributions being constantly made to the collection of objects by residents of the province. The accommodation is insufficient, and large additions will have to be made to the building as soon as funds are available. Government makes a grant-in-aid of £180 a year, and the receipts from the small charge made for admission, and from donations, amounted in 1877 to £333. Attached to the museum is a collection of live animals, birds, and reptiles, which is intended to be the nucleus of a zoological garden. During the year, 211,351 persons were admitted to view the museum, and of these 138,575 were Burmese and Chinese.

Forests.

124. No legislative measures affecting the Forest Department were carried out during the year. The question of a new Forest Act for British Burma was under consideration, as was also that of revised rules for the control of rivers and timber in transit and the management of timber-revenue stations; but no decision had been arrived at when the year closed.

Reserved forests in Tenasserim.

125. In the Tenasserim circle, the progress made with reserves was not such as might have been looked for from the report of the year previous, in which it was stated that proposals had been submitted for reserving 47 square miles, and were about to be submitted for the reservation of a much larger area, the necessary surveys and maps having been completed. At the close of 1877-78, the additional area of reserves amounted only to 68 square miles. The work as regards the larger area has apparently been done over again by the Forest Settlement Department, which commenced work for the first time in the Tenasserim circle, and submitted proposals for fresh reserves containing an area of about 170 square miles. The preliminary survey and selection of tracts suitable for reserves was unfortunately delayed by the illness of the officer deputed for this duty, and an area of only about 55 square miles was selected.

Reserved forests in Pegu.

126. In the Pegu circle, the area of reserves added during the year amounted to 239 square miles; whilst it was found necessary to exclude an area of 296 square miles from that hitherto shewn under the head of "State reserves," owing to the tracts in question having been taken up under rules which have never been sanctioned. On this account the nett result during the year shewed a decrease of about 58 square miles. The area of proposed reserves awaiting sanction at the close of the year was no less than 863 square miles. It is open to doubt whether the reservation of these large tracts does not in some cases press with some hardship on the Karens and the sparse population in the forests, notwithstanding the careful inquiry usually made into their claims and rights.

Protection from fire.

127. The measures taken to prevent fires in the different reserves were fairly successful in the Tenasserim circle, where the total area successfully protected amounted to 30,634 acres, compared with 27,360 acres in 1876-77. The fires which occurred were confined to four reserves. One, which burned down 320 acres of reserved forest, was caused by an error of judgment on the part of the police and villagers when tracking some dacoits. The chief difficulty to be contended with is elephant-grass, the gradual extermination of

which will alone secure the safety of the reserves. In Pegu, 37,564 acres were successfully protected, at a cost of £816, against £1,637 for the protection in 1876-77 of 30,376 acres (not 43,432 acres, as stated in the report for that year). Notwithstanding this outlay, fires broke out in two reserves and two plantations, destroying 1,199 acres. The protected area throughout the province now amounts to 68,198 acres, and the cost up to date has been £4,491.

Prosecutions under forest rules.

128. Breaches of forest rules were more numerous than in the preceding year, but were in no case of serious importance. Many breaches occurred on the Upper Salween, where the rules are only now beginning to be enforced, and are not yet familiar to the people. The punishment awarded in certain cases in the Pegu circle was not very heavy; but under the circumstances, leniency in dealing with breaches of the rules is for the present the wisest course.

Toungya teak cultivation.

129. In three reserves of the Tenasserim circle, 84 acres of teak were under cultivation by Karens on the *toungya* plan. The experiment made in the previous year, of sowing teak-seed in lines 20 feet apart within the Sinzway Reserve, was thwarted by the scarcity of labour at the proper time for weeding the undergrowth, and by the fickleness of the Karens. Operations were however renewed in 1877-78; labourers were brought to the spot when they were needed, and a satisfactory growth of healthy teak-plants is expected. Considerable progress was also made in laying down teak-seed in the *toungya* clearances in certain reserves of Pegu, where 211 acres were sown in this way with very satisfactory results. This system is capable of extensive development, and more scope will be afforded for it when the prohibition against the girdling of mature teak trees has been removed, and when the fire-protection measures have had time to be well tested in the younger reserves. Reproduction of teak by the process of "dibbling in" was again freely tried in fire-traced reserves, some 2,000 acres having been thus planted in two reserves of the Tharrawaddy division, while the area that failed in 1876-77 was again sown. A satisfactory growth of plants has resulted; but the process is costly, the outlay having been for the year £389, besides the cost of keeping down the undergrowth, which chokes the young plants.

Plantations.

130. There are in the Tenasserim circle three small teak-plantations formed in 1856, and aggregating 17 acres. These have cost from first to last £2,229, and no additions were made to them during the year. The plantations in Pegu now aggregate 3,322 acres, the principal ones being those at Kyetpyoogan and Magayee in the Rangoon district, the cost of both of which has been very large. To the latter, 273 acres of teak cultivation were added during the year under notice, and 63½ acres cleared for cultivation in 1878-79, the entire outlay for the year being £1,837. This brings up the area of the plantation to 1,306 acres, and the expenditure from first to last to £9,395.

Minor cultivation.

131. In the Tenasserim circle, no minor cultivation of any kind was attempted; but at Magayee, plants of *Ficus elastica* were planted out over an area of 87 acres. A portion of these, however, and nearly one-third of the plants of *Charanesia esculenta* laid down in previous years were accidentally destroyed by fire towards the end of the dry season. In the cinchona plantation at Thandoungyee in the Toungoo district, the expenditure has certainly not been compensated by the results attained, and it will now be largely reduced. The cinchona seedlings, planted in previous years, of the *Condaminea* variety have gradually died off, and very few of them now remain. A quantity of bark was gathered from decaying and unhealthy-looking trees during the year, and made over to the medical authorities for use in hospitals; but no report on its medicinal value has yet been received. A large number of seedlings of the *Succirubra* variety, and some of *Calisaya*, were planted during the year.

Leases and permits.

132. In the Tenasserim circle, 21 thirty years' permits were granted in 1865, authorizing the cutting of teak in the Attaran forests. The permit-holders are restricted, however, to trees girthing 7½ feet at 6 feet from the ground, and have to pay duty in the ordinary way on what they remove. In 1896, the rights in these forests will revert absolutely to Government. One lease also exists in the Attaran district, granted in 1829, for 99 years.

Girdling-operations.

133. Girdling-operations, under the orders of the Government of India, continued in abeyance throughout the year in both circles, and the entire energies of the forest staff were concentrated on the selection and settlement of reserves.

Free and trade permits for extraction of reserved species of timber.

134. Several practical difficulties having been encountered in connection with the working of notifications Nos. 33 and 34 of the 8th March 1876, revised rules on the subject of free permits were issued in January 1878, restricting the grant of them to persons living within five miles of the spot where the timber is growing for domestic or agricultural requirements only. Free grants of the reserved sorts of timber continued, under the revised rules, to be made for building monastic schools, rest-

houses, bridges, and other charitable works, but it was considered advisable in August 1877 to withdraw the right of civil officers to grant trade permits for the cutting of padouk, of which there is a very limited growth, and to leave its extraction, for the present at all events, under the control of the Forest Department.

Out-turn of timber from Government forests.

135. The total quantity of timber actually extracted from the forests in both circles of the province during the past three years by Government agency and by permit and lease holders has been :—

		Logs.	Pieces.	Sleepers.	Tons.
1875-76	Teak	55,264	..	2,521	46,597
	Other kinds	2,019	23,650	8,902	11,754
1876-77	Teak	52,334	..	41,493	46,431
	Other kinds	2,517	1,282	..	2,608
1877-78	Teak	41,612	2,645	31	39,081
	Other kinds	3,724	..	..	3,138

The figures for 1877-78 include 5,301 logs of timber neaped in previous seasons, the floating of which was rendered possible in 1877 by the high floods which prevailed in August. Equal success in this direction has not however been met with in 1878-79 ; and until girdling operations are resumed, a very considerable falling-off may be expected, as the effect of the suspension of these operations has naturally been to cause contractors and others to scour the forests in all directions for every available log of girdled and dead timber they could find, so that now there can be very little seasoned timber left. The greater portion of the quantity extracted by departmental contractors is said to have been of much superior quality and size to the timber turned out in the two previous years. Some 115 scantlings of other kinds than teak were also brought out in 1877-78 ; while about 1,145 tons of refuse teak, of which the Department could make no profitable use, were allowed to be removed by the Railway Department and by private persons at Rs. 10 a ton.

Other kind of timber.

136. In the Tenasserim circle, only 174 tons of padouk, thitka, and pine were extracted by Government agency,—the dull state of the market, and the large stock remaining over from the previous year, giving little inducement to bring out a large quantity. In the Pegu circle, 2,918 tons of various woods were extracted by the Department during the year.

Imports of foreign teak.

137. The following table shews the quantities of teak imported from forests beyond the frontier during the past three years :—

Imports of foreign teak.	1875-76.	1876 77.	1877-78.	Increase in 1877-78 compared with 1876 77.
	Logs.	Logs.	Logs.	Logs.
By the Salween	138,609	121,490	143,846	19,356
„ Sittang	38,327	39,502	44,264	4,762
„ Irrawaddy	12,030	6,891	23,703	16,812
Total ..	188,966	170,883	211,813	40,930

There was thus a nett increase of 40,930 logs over the quantity imported during the previous year, and of 22,847 logs over the importations of 1875-76. In the case of the Salween, the increase is attributed to greater activity in working the Karennee and other forests. The timber was much superior in quality to that imported in the years immediately preceding, and, although the tracts in the more immediate vicinity of the rivers and streams have been well-nigh denuded, there are understood to be still considerable areas of fine forest country further inland, however, from which the removal of timber will be attended with difficulty.

British teak.

138. The quantity of teak from British forests entered for duty at Kadoe during the year was again, as might have been expected, very small, although there were unusual facilities for floating during the season The following table shews the number of teak logs entered at Kadoe for the past four years :—

	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
Logs and pieces ..	6,523	7,532	14,127	21,110

Duty collected at Kadoe on foreign timber.

139. There was a very large increase in the amount of duty realized at Kadoe during the year on foreign timber. It amounted to £28,293, and exceeded the duty collected in the preceding year by £6,668. Notwithstanding the general complaints of dulness in the timber-trade, a good deal of business seems to have been done, 152,787 logs, or 8,000 logs in excess of the clearances of 1876-77, having been removed from the depôt during the year on payment of duty.

Financial results.

140. The nett revenue of the year was £74,721, and is accounted for as follows :—

Receipts.

	£.
I.—Value of timber brought to depôt by direct Government agency	112,387
II.—Revenue from timber removed by permit-holders, &c., &c. ..	11,879
III. Revenue from confiscated, drift, and waif wood	6,895
IV.—Duty on foreign timber at Kadoe	28,293
V.—Miscellaneous receipts, fines, refunds, &c.	849
Total, omitting fractions ..	160,303

Disbursements.

	£.	
A. Conservancy and working	64,006	
B.—Establishments	21,576	
		85,582
Nett Revenue ..		74,721

Receipts in Tenasserim circle.

141. The nett revenue was thus £20,078 more than that of 1876-77. The proportion of receipts falling to the share of the Tenasserim circle was £73,362, or £18,666 more than in 1876-77, owing to greater activity in the timber-market, to the sale of teak scantlings in Calcutta, and to better opportunities of selling confiscated drift timber. The receipts in Pegu were £86,940, or £13,511 less than in 1876-77. The price of teak fell suddenly towards the close of the year, and about 4,000 tons less were sold than in 1876-77.

Expenditure.

142. The expenditure in both circles amounted in the aggregate to £85,582, or £14,923 less than in the previous year. There were no extensive operations at the Kadoe Depot, such as were carried on in the previous year, in converting timber; and from this cause and from the diminished yield of the forests, there was a large decrease in the outlay of the year in the Tenasserim circle under the head of "working charges." In Pegu, a number of contractors' statements of work done during the year in the Tharrawaddy division, amounting to some £2,000, besides a considerable sum on a similar account in the Prome division, were not received in time to be checked and paid until after the year had closed. The reduction was thus more apparent than real. Salving operations, travelling-allowances, and new timber-revenue stations involved increased outlay; but, on the other hand, there were substantial savings under several heads, including £820 on fire-tracing and minor cultivation.

Shipments of timber for English dockyards.

143. Enquiries were made early in the year, on behalf of the Admiralty, as to whether a further supply of selected teak timber could be provided, similar to that sent home by the "Dreadnought" in the previous year. In the meantime, however, this vessel's cargo, although selected with much care and trouble, had not on examination quite satisfied the expectations of the dockyard authorities, and further shipments were countermanded.

Sub-divisional changes in Tenasserim.

144. The proposed curtailment of the Salween division, by creating two sub-divisional charges on its nothern extremity, had to be postponed, owing to the sickness of one officer, and the difficulty of getting another to take up one of the charges. The South Tenasserim division remained, as before, under the care of an experienced overseer.

Loss of the Kadoe steam-launch.

145. The Kadoe steam-launch, which was taken over by the Department in 1876 at a valuation of £250, was by an unfortunate accident, the responsibility for which has not been clearly brought home, swamped in the river off Moulmein in August 1877, and all efforts to raise her were unavailing.

Health of departmental staff.

146. With the exception of one officer, whose ill-health was due in a greater measure, perhaps, to a prolonged and unbroken residence in the country than to any immediate effects of exposure in the forests, the controlling staff throughout both circles escaped serious sickness. The liberal travelling-allowances, and the youth of a large proportion of the present staff of officers, had much to do with this result.

Mines and Quarries.

147. Minerals of various sorts occur throughout the province. Petroleum is met with to some extent in the Akyab and Kyouk-hpyoo districts; limestone in Kyouk-phyoo; Bassein, Thayetmyo, and Amherst; and coal of inferior quality in Thayetmyo and Mergui; while there are traces of gold, iron, tin, copper, lead, and antimony in various parts of the Tenasserim division. The limestone-quarries are of considerable value, but none of the other minerals mentioned, except petroleum and tin, occur in sufficient richness to attract capital or enterprise. An attempt was made in 1875 by Messrs. Steel and Co., of Rangoon, who obtained a lease from Government, to develope the tin-mining resources of Malewoon, in the southern portion of the Mergui district, where for many years the Chinese have worked the mines to some little advantage; but after expending a large amount of capital on machinery, scientific superintendence, and labour, the lessees abandoned the work as unprofitable, and the staff employed on it were withdrawn at the end of two years. The outturn obtained by Messrs. Steel and Co. during the currency of their lease was,—in 1875-76 297 cwts., valued at £902; in 1876-77 458 cwts., valued at £1,082; and in 1877-78 46 cwts., valued at £110. Of these quantities, a large proportion was tin-dust. It is doubtful whether, after the disappointing experience of Messrs. Steel and Co., European capital will again be risked at Malewoon. Only 12 mines were worked by the Chinese during the year, at ground-rents varying from £10 to £2 10*s.* 0*d* each; but, judging from the quantity of smelted tin exported, they seem to have met with some success. To Penang they sent 205 cwts., valued at £725; and to Rangoon 482 cwts., valued at £1,737. Of these quantities, however, a portion belonged to the workings of the previous year. Besides the ground-rent, the Chinese pay to Government a royalty of five per cent. on the market value of the tin exported.

Tin.

148. A great impetus has recently been given to exploration for earth-oil in the Akyab and Kyouk-hpyoo districts. In the latter, oil-wells of the rudest sort had been worked by natives for many years on payment of a small rent to Government, the yield of oil being somewhat scanty, but its quality very good. The attention of capitalists had never, however, been drawn to the subject until 1877, when several Europeans applied for prospecting grants, tenable for one year, over one square mile of country selected by each applicant. Only one of the explorers took actual steps to carry on the search during the year; but his success was speedy and decided, and may be recorded here in the words of the Commissioner of Arakan:—

Petroleum.

I have great pleasure in reporting, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that Mr. Savage, who had received the permission of Government to prospect for oil on the Eastern Borongos, has been fortunate enough, not only to strike oil, but to come upon a real flowing well, similar, it is believed, in all respects to the descriptions we hear of some of the famous wells of the great American continent. A report of the discovery was made to me on Sunday evening last; and the next day I proceeded to visit the spot in person, accompanied by Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] both of them resident merchants of Akyab, and men of great local experience in all that pertains to the trade of this port. The distance by water, about 35 miles, was soon got over, and the well reached before midday. It is not more than a quarter of a mile from the shore, and is situated in a basin, or rather the cavity formed by low ridges of surrounding hills of from 300 to 500 feet in altitude. The object of my personal visit was to ascertain, by ocular demonstration, whether a flowing well had really been discovered; and in this respect I may at once say that both I and the gentlemen who accompanied me had every reason to be fully satisfied with the sight which greeted us. The well at its mouth was some 15 feet in diameter, and had been dug out with those dimensions to a depth of some 30 feet. Here boring commenced, and had been carried to a depth of 36 feet only, when the workmen were surprised and terrified by a sudden outburst of gas and oil, accompanied by loud subterraneous sounds, as of distant thunder. They had only time to make their escape up the ladders of the well before the oil and gas poured in, in quantities which would otherwise have made their position a very perilous one. Viewing the well as we did the following day, and after 250 gallons of oil had been taken out of it the same morning, the appearance was that of an ordinary water-well, from which the oil was bucketed in native fashion, and with no more difficulty than if it had been water. The native workmen were in a state of continued excitement, and constantly affirmed that the supply of oil was inexhaustible, and more abundant in this well than even water in the ordinary wells of the country. The only perceptible difference in the appearance of the oil-well and an ordinary water-well was a violent agitation of the oil at the centre of the well, where the gas escaped and the oil flowed continuously from the bore-hole below. It was impossible to regard this appearance without realizing in one's own mind the unmistakable evidences of a really flowing well. These evidences seem to indicate that there will be a continuous flow for a sufficient time to make the well a source of considerable profit to its fortunate and enterprising proprietor. At the same time, it is rather difficult to believe that a really large deposit has been reached at a depth of only 66 feet; and it is possible that the present yield is, after all, a mere surface deposit, and that further borings will be necessary before the primary petroleum beds are reached. Mr. Savage's find, however, has already had the effect of giving a great impetus to a number of prospectors and others who have hitherto been somewhat incredulous on the subject of a large petroleum yield in any portion of the Arakan division.

A few petroleum wells also occur in the Thayetmyo district, and two European mercantile firms have successively attempted to work them with scientific appliances; but one of the firms met with little or no success, and the operations of the other are only now beginning.

149. The indications of coal in the Thayetmyo district have at different times during the past 25 years been investigated and reported on by members of the Geological Survey Department of India, whose conclusions are, speaking generally, that the deposits are similar in character to those found associated elsewhere, as these are, with the nummulitic group,—that is, they are scattered.

Coal.

capricious, and irregular, and of little value for economic purposes. This opinion derived confirmation from an independent examination of the coal-beds in 1878 by a gentleman employed by a firm in Rangoon to explore the locality for traces of petroleum, and well qualified from his experience of coal-mining to give a trustworthy opinion. He was not satisfied either with the quality or the extent of the deposits; and their situation is such that, under the present state of communications in the province, it would be impossible to work them profitably. A few tons of the coal were sent to Rangoon, and tested on board-ship and on the railway with very fair results.

Manufactures.

Manufactures.

150. The manufactures of the province have been fully described in the reports of 1876-77 and previous years, and nothing requiring special notice under this head has occurred during the period under review.

Trade.

Value of seaborne trade.

151. The value of the seaborne trade of this province during the fiscal year which closed on the 31st March 1878 exceeded by far the value recorded in any previous year, and shews an increase over the amount registered in the year immediately preceding of £2,801,098, or 21·7 per cent. The following is an abstract of the figures for the two years :—

Description of trade.			1876-77. Merchandise	1876-77. Treasure	1876-77. Total.	1877-78. Merchandise.	1877-78. Treasure.	1877-78. Total.
			£	£	£	£	£	£
PRIVATE	Foreign ..	Imports ..	2,170,025	68,272	2,238,297	2,218,238	64,958	2,283,196
		Exports ..	3,848,863	15,681	3,864,544	1,657,975	12,452	4,670,427
	Coasting ..	Imports ..	2,539,379	1,800,408	4,339,787	2,688,201	2,622,670	5,310,871
		Exports ..	1,667,791	415,520	2,083,311	2,425,888	580,727	3,006,615
	Total ..		10,226,058	2,299,881	12,525,939	11,990,302	3,280,807	15,271,109
GOVERNMENT.	Foreign ..	Imports ..	141,741	..	141,741	19,073	..	19,073
		Exports ..	9,831	..	9,831	30	..	30
	Coasting ..	Imports ..	71,310	60,500	131,810	143,831	55,999	199,893
		Exports ..	21,501	53,000	74,501	22,158	172,717	194,875
	Total ..		244,383	113,500	357,883	185,095	228,716	413,811
	GRAND TOTAL .		10,470,441	2,413,381	12,883,822	12,175,397	3,509,523	15,684,920

Cause of increase.

152. This improvement is mainly due to the great demand which existed for the staple product of the province—rice—throughout the year of review, during which prices were abnormally high, owing partly to the famine in Madras in the first months of it, and partly to the large purchases for the European markets, for Madras and Bombay, and for the Straits Settlements and China, during the closing months which form the principal part of the shipping season. The high prices paid caused immense sums of money to be poured into the country, much of which found its way into the hands of the cultivators, who were thus enabled to purchase goods to a larger extent than in previous years, whereby the traders and other residents of the towns were likewise benefited, and the import trade considerably increased.

Government transactions.

153. The Government transactions which will be here described once for all during the year of report aggregated £413,811, against £357,883 in 1876-77,—an increase of £55,928 exclusively in treasure, the value of merchandise having decreased, especially the imports from foreign countries. This trade will be briefly reviewed before that carried on by private persons is brought under consideration.

Foreign trade.

The foreign trade, both import and export, decreased much,—the one, from £141,741 to £19,073; the other from £9,831 to £30. The former was due to a

decline in the requirements for railway purposes, and to a falling-off in the imports of malt liquors, the latter to an absence of shipments of teak timber to England for the Admiralty. The imports coastwise increased from £71,310 to £143,834, and the articles were chiefly brought from Bengal and Madras,—the head-quarters of the Opium, Telegraph, and other departments being in Calcutta; and those of the Military Department in Madras, the garrison for British Burma being furnished by the army of the latter presidency. In the value of exports coastwise there was also an increase,—£22,158, against £21,501. The principal articles under this head are wood and military stores. The transactions in specie were entirely coasting. Those registered as imports decreased slightly,—£55,999, against £60,500; but the exports increased from £53,000 in 1876-77 to £172,717 in 1877-78, the increment being due to certain sums having been sent from Akyab and Rangoon to Bengal.

Coasting trade.

Specie.

154. The trade of the province conducted by private persons during the year under review aggregated £15,271,109, against £12,525,939 in 1876-77, an increase of 21·9 per cent,—merchandise imported having improved to the extent of 4·2 per cent.; that exported, 28·4 per cent.; treasure imported, 43·2 per cent.; while the specie exported increased by 37·6 per cent. The trade was divided among the several ports in the following proportions:—

Trade conducted by private persons.

Port.		Imports.			Exports			Grand Total.		
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rangoon	Foreign ..	2,093,076	32,185	2,125,261	3,013,351	1,441	3,014,795	5,106,430	33,626	5,140,056
	Coasting ..	1,684,648	1,871,737	3,556,385	1,400,947	387,081	1,788,028	3,085,595	2,258,818	5,344,413
	Total ..	3,777,724	1,903,922	5,681,646	4,414,361	388,522	4,802,823	8,192,025	2,292,444	10,484,469
Akyab	Foreign ..	6,568	..	6,568	470,492	..	470,492	477,060	..	477,060
	Coasting ..	395,687	431,097	826,784	259,301	135,509	394,813	654,991	566,606	1,221,597
	Total ..	402,255	431,097	833,352	729,796	135,509	865,305	1,132,051	566,606	1,698,657
Bassein	Foreign ..	14,091	..	14,091	587,894	..	587,894	601,985	..	601,985
	Coasting ..	30,115	9,150	39,265	34,112	..	34,112	64,227	9,150	73,377
	Total ..	44,206	9,150	53,356	622,006	..	622,006	666,212	9,150	675,362
Kyouk-hpyoo	Foreign ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coasting ..	7,906	1,000	8,906	6,845	826	7,671	14,751	1,826	16,577
	Total ..	7,906	1,000	8,906	6,845	826	7,671	14,751	1,826	16,577
Mergui	Foreign ..	7,734	10,564	18,298	19,799	..	19,799	27,533	10,564	38,097
	Coasting ..	26,802	1,329	28,131	32,549	534	33,083	59,351	1,863	61,214
	Total ..	34,536	11,893	46,429	52,348	534	52,882	86,884	12,427	99,311
Moulmein	Foreign ..	94,240	4,199	98,439	543,124	11,011	554,135	637,364	15,210	652,574
	Coasting ..	518,714	300,107	818,821	670,662	51,760	722,422	1,189,376	351,867	1,541,243
	Total ..	612,954	304,306	917,260	1,213,786	62,771	1,276,557	1,826,740	367,077	2,193,817
Tavoy	Foreign ..	2,529	18,010	20,539	23,312	..	23,312	25,841	18,010	43,851
	Coasting ..	24,329	8,250	32,579	21,469	5,017	26,486	45,798	13,267	59,065
	Total ..	26,858	26,260	53,118	44,781	5,017	49,798	71,639	31,277	102,916
Province of British Burma	Foreign ..	2,218,238	64,958	2,283,196	4,657,975	12,452	4,670,427	6,876,213	77,410	6,953,623
	Coasting ..	2,688,201	2,622,670	5,310,871	2,425,888	580,727	3,006,615	5,114,089	3,203,397	8,317,486
	Total ..	4,906,439	2,687,628	7,594,067	7,083,863	593,179	7,677,042	11,990,302	3,280,807	15,271,109

155. Rangoon, the chief port, took 94·4 per cent. of the merchandise imported from foreign countries, and Moulmein 4·2 per cent., leaving but 1·4 per cent. for Bassein, Mergui, Akyab, and Tavoy. The foreign treasure imported was distributed among Rangoon (49 per cent.), Tavoy (28 per cent.), Mergui (16 per cent.), and Moulmein (7 per cent). Of the merchandise imported coastwise, Rangoon took 62·7 per cent., Moulmein 19·3 per cent., Akyab 14·7 per cent., Bassein 1·1 per cent., Mergui 1 per cent., Tavoy 0·9 per cent., and Kyouk-hpyoo, 0·3 per cent. The imports of treasure coastwise were into Rangoon 71·4 per cent., Akyab 16·4 per cent., Moulmein 11·4 per cent., and 0·8 per cent. were divided among Bassein, Tavoy, Mergui, and Kyouk-hpyoo. The value of the merchandise exported from Rangoon to foreign countries was 64·7 per cent. of the aggregate,—from Bassein 12·6 per cent., from Moulmein 11·7 per cent., from Akyab 10·1 per cent., from Tavoy 0·5 per cent., and from Mergui 0·4 per cent.; while almost all the treasure was shipped from Moulmein to the Straits Settlements. The merchandise exported coastwise was contributed as follows:—Rangoon 57·8 per cent., Moulmein 27·6 per cent., Akyab 10·7 per cent., Bassein 1·4 per cent., Mergui 1·3 per cent., Tavoy 0·9 per cent., and Kyouk-hpyoo 0·3 per cent. The coasting exports of treasure were from Rangoon 66·7 per cent., from Akyab 23·3 per cent., from Moulmein 8·9 per cent., from Tavoy 0·9 per cent., and the balance from Kyouk-hpyoo and Mergui. Of the whole trade of the province, 68·7 per cent. was carried on in Rangoon, 11·4 per cent. in Moulmein, 11·1 per cent. in Akyab, 4·4 per cent. in Bassein, 0·7 per cent. in Tavoy, 0·6 per cent. in Mergui, and 0·1 per cent. in Kyouk-hpyoo.

Percentages of trade taken by each port.

Foreign imports.

Coasting imports.

Foreign exports.

Coasting exports.

156. The private trade of the last three years has been proportioned as follows:—

Division of the trade.

		Merchandise.			Treasure.			Grand Total.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1875-76	Foreign ..	16·0	36·7	52·7	0·6	0·1	0·7	16·6	36·8	53·4
	Coasting ..	21·5	17·7	39·2	5·9	2·1	7·4	26·5	20·1	46·6
	Total ..	37·5	54·4	91·9	5·6	2·5	8·1	43·1	56·9	100·0
1876-77	Foreign ..	17·3	30·8	48·1	0·6	0·1	0·7	17·9	30·9	48·8
	Coasting ..	20·2	13·3	33·5	11·4	3·3	17·7	31·6	16·6	51·2
	Total ..	37·5	44·1	81·6	15·0	3·4	18·4	52·5	47·5	100·0
1877-78	Foreign ..	11·5	30·5	45·0	0·4	0·1	0·5	14·9	30·6	45·5
	Coasting ..	17·6	15·9	33·5	17·2	3·8	21·0	34·8	19·7	54·5
	Total ..	32·1	46·1	78·5	17·6	3·9	21·5	49·7	50·3	100·0

157. The private transactions in treasure may here be noted once for all. With foreign countries they are limited, and are chiefly confined to the Straits Settlements, the total amount imported during 1877-78 having been only £61,958, a good deal of which was gold bullion from Singapore and Penang; and that exported, £12,452. The previous year's figures are £68,272 and £15,681 respectively. With India, however, the transactions in specie are very extensive, immense sums being imported to supplement the amounts realized from merchandise, and used in payment for the produce of the country. These imports are made, as a rule, between January and April, during which months the bulk of the rice is shipped. In the year under review, specie to the value of £2,350,032 was brought into the province coastwise,—from Bengal £1,889,862, and from Madras £460,170. The exports to those presidencies—sums sent back after the season was over—aggregated £333,629. The balance left in the province was, therefore, from—

Private transactions in treasure.

Foreign.

Indian.

	£.
Foreign countries	52,506
India	2,016,403
Total ..	2,068,909

The value of merchandise exported was £2,215,397 in excess of that imported, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Foreign countries	2,218,238	4,657,975
Bengal	1,780,819	414,503
Bombay	82,285	418,491
Madras	258,583	1,017,575
Indian ports, not British	823	17,601
Total ..	4,340,748	6,556,145

The difference between the balance of specie and the balance of merchandise was in all probability made up by sales of some of the more important foreign goods in excess of the quantities imported, the stocks in bond on the 31st March 1878 having been considerably less than those on the 31st March 1877. The amounts of specie which passed between the ports of the province were imports £272,638 and exports £247,098, a good deal of which were by bankers' transactions, considerable sums having been sent from Rangoon to Moulmein, and *vice versa*, and from Akyab to Rangoon, on the closing of the rice season at the former port.

Inter-provincial.

158. The import trade in merchandise carried on by private persons during the year under report, of which details are given below (the figures of the previous year being also quoted for comparison), shews an increase of close upon £200,000, which was supplemented by a large reduction in the stocks in bond of cotton piece-goods and twist, silk piece-goods, woollens, metals, candles, glass-ware, and other goods. It will be observed that the increases were chiefly in what may be termed articles of luxury, *viz.*, silk goods, spices, sugar, glass-ware, and liquors.

Private import trade in merchandise.

Articles.	Denomination.	1876-77. Quantity.	1876-77. Value.	1877-78. Quantity.	1877-78. Value.
			£		£
Apparel (including haberdashery)	Value.	..	80,146	..	88,221
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	833,997	28,370	413,655	14,681
Canes and rattans	Cwt.	16,862	11,631	14,389	10,621
Coals	Tons	47,917	57,450	68,373	99,811
Cotton twist and yarn	Lbs.	5,300,546	481,580	5,919,056	513,858
Cotton piece-goods (excluding handkerchiefs) ..	Yards	48,310,887	918,096	37,487,279	698,046
Dyeing and colouring materials	Value	..	9,408	..	10,962
Earthenware and porcelain	"	..	58,752	..	52,269
Glass (including beads, &c.)	"	..	25,212	..	31,327
Jute—manufactures of: gunny-bags ..	No.	5,285,904	165,138	8,399,574	232,201
Leather, and manufactures of	Value	..	19,801	..	16,827
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gallons	147,473	35,803	186,797	45,947
Spirits	"	128,237	92,306	142,106	93,178
Wines and liqueurs	"	32,461	27,389	30,359	27,511
Other sorts	"	65	23	104	108
Machinery and mill-work	Value	..	93,904	..	111,931
Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	2,659	19,191	2,778	17,885
Copper	"	8,061	40,901	5,866	30,466
Iron	"	128,297	105,810	93,415	80,743
Steel	"	6,933	8,312	2,241	2,531
Tin	"	3,139	10,049	1,298	3,684
Zinc or spelter	"	1,983	3,460	2,410	3,745
Oils	Gallons	966,821	132,773	828,161	127,354
Provisions	Value	..	170,048	..	209,249
Salt	Tons	29,415	59,771	37,058	84,805
Seeds	Cwt.	52,970	40,203	37,881	33,140
Silk, raw	Lbs.	170,643	67,501	238,793	97,893
Piece-goods	Yards	4,257,489	452,874	6,261,617	682,129
Spices (betel-nuts)	Lbs.	19,655,225	199,028	17,446,661	226,890
Sugar	Cwt.	66,055	78,687	81,113	105,078
Tobacco	Lbs.	21,218,203	342,169	15,550,119	261,091
Umbrellas	No.	452,888	23,084	576,046	27,009
Wool- manufactures of: piece-goods (excluding shawls)	Yards	1,074,328	203,158	1,115,504	163,490
All other articles	Value	..	647,073	..	698,728
Total Merchandise ..	..	..	4,709,404	..	4,906,440

159. Of the foreign trade of the province, Rangoon took, as before stated, 94·4 per cent., while the balance was in a great measure received into that port and transhipped to the other ports. The proportion of the coasting trade taken by Rangoon was 62·7 per cent., and of the total import trade 77 per cent. As this port holds such an important position in the province, the state of the import market in it will be briefly reviewed. The year opened with trade somewhat inactive, there being but a moderate demand locally, and the requirements for Mandalay being limited, owing to the continued attempts of the King of Ava to monopolize the trade in European imports, as well as in indigenous produce, which drove many of the best native merchants out of the markets. In May the local demand was also dull, but, with the commencement of the rains at the end of this month, business increased, and in June there was more activity in sales of the particular kind of goods purchased at this time of the year. The advices from up-country continued bad during these two months. In July, however, the Mandalay market somewhat improved, while the local requirements in this and the following month were limited. The demand for Mandalay also slackened in August, during which month there were very heavy floods, that inundated the country, both above and below the frontier. At Minhla, about 40 miles beyond Allanmyo, the rise of the waters of the Irrawaddy was greater than has been known for 15 years; while at Thayetmyo and Prome, the flood-level was higher than ever before registered. On the low-lying lands the crops were seriously damaged, and much household and other property no doubt destroyed. This, combined with the high prices ruling for food-grains, consequent on the depletion of stocks throughout the country for export to Madras, had a depressing effect on the import market temporarily. Business did not improve to any appreciable extent in September, the Ramazan having hindered it among the Mussulman population, and the high prices of rice rendering the bazaar purchases limited. In October the demand became more active, and, having been met by a reduction in prices, owing to a desire to dispose of accumulated stocks, considerable transactions took place for the local market. For Mandalay there was but little improvement in demand, food being still very dear in Upper Burma. During November the local demand continued brisk; that for Mandalay remained quiet. The trade in December was much more active than in the same month in 1876, purchases for both local and Upper Burma consumption having been large. The Shans were, however, later than usual in reaching Mandalay, and their purchases were, it is believed, small, owing to their having to put themselves entirely in the hands of the royal brokers to get supplies. Early in January, reports were afloat that the King of Ava had re-commenced to monopolize the trade in imports, and, as a consequence, the demand for beyond the frontier was quiet. Locally, too, there was not an extensive trade, owing to harvesting operations, which kept the people away from the markets. In the two following months, however, there was a very active demand for goods of all kinds locally, the high prices obtained for rice having enriched the country people and stimulated trade; while to Upper Burma the exports were also satisfactory.

State of import market at Rangoon during 1877-78.

160. Notwithstanding the slackness of trade beyond the frontier during the year, there was a large increase in the value of goods shipped at one per cent. duty under the provisions of the treaty of 1862, as will be seen from the following statement of the trade during the last five years:—

Value of goods sent to Upper Burma at one per cent. duty.

Description.	1873-74. Value.	1874-75. Value.	1875-76. Value.	1876-77. Value.	1877-78. Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Candles	2,114	3,311	2,676	3,024	2,892
Cotton twist and yarn	148,507	178,535	116,634	128,323	163,814
Cotton piece-goods	135,191	171,233	115,987	170,958	144,616
Earthenware and porcelain	2,605	9,048	2,399	4,846	2,872
Spirits	771	738	959	1,119	1,139
Wines	387	429	239	118	509
Metals (exclusive of machinery)	1,798	4,758	3,536	2,529	4,011
Salt (Europe)	18,971	22,197	21,132	21,821	26,255
Raw silk	55,609	69,603	51,743	45,549	68,982
Silk piece-goods	71,958	90,874	104,753	61,551	100,680
Sugar	4,201	3,138	2,013	2,831	1,153
Woollen piece-goods	12,887	15,695	11,821	18,712	27,065
All other articles	25,800	36,358	58,503	21,906	27,185
Total ..	481,009	606,517	495,695	486,587	571,203

In cotton piece-goods, the decrease in value amounted to £26,342; quiltings and cotton velvets increased in the number of yards by seven per cent.; there was a falling-off in

T. cloths and grey shirtings from 533,391 lbs. to 420,663lbs.; in white and coloured shirtings, handkerchiefs, dimities, prints, &c., there was an increase in the number of pieces exported. Silk piece-goods increased in value by 56 per cent., while the number of pieces exported was 186,742, against 100,416 in 1876-77. There was an improved trade in woollen piece-goods also, the value having increased from £18,712 to £27,065; and the number of yards of cloth from 103,072 to 114,329; 20,121 rugs, &c., were also forwarded, against 6,702. In raw silk there was a very large increase in quantity of 54,694, lbs. and in value of £23,433. The quantity of English twist and yarn sent beyond the frontier increased from 1,397,867 lbs. to 1,650,030 lbs., or by 18 per cent., while the value was enhanced to the extent of 28 per cent. There was an increase in spirits, from 1,838 galls. to 2,590 galls., mostly in the inferior qualities, which, together with an alteration in recording the value, accounts for the slight increment in value. Wines, on the other hand, decreased in quantity by 223 galls., but improved in value. 409,319 maunds of foreign salt were cleared for Ava, against 356,785 maunds in the previous year; while the value increased from £21,821, equal to 1*s.* 2¾*d.* per maund, to £26,255, or 1*s.* 3½*d.* per maund,—the improvement in price being due to the shortness of stocks in November and December. The weight of metals exported increased from 1,096 to 2,793 cwts.; but there was not a corresponding increase in value. These metals consisted of tin, yellow-metal, steel, &c. A large quantity of foreign iron was also forwarded; but as the duty for home consumption is only one per cent., this metal is cleared direct, and the exports for Upper Burma are not passed through the custom-house. The trade in candles decreased slightly; that in sugar to a greater extent; and the earthenware passed through the custom-house likewise decreased. In addition to the piece-goods, yarns, and salt of foreign make, large quantities of Indian cotton goods, and probably silks also, are shipped to Upper Burma; the supply of salt manufactured within British territory, in the raw state and mixed with fish as *ngapee*, is also large.

Private export trade in merchandise.

161. The export trade shews a great improvement, both foreign and coasting, the value of the former having increased by 21 per cent. over that in 1876-77, and of the latter 45·4 per cent. The undernoted statement gives particulars of the principal produce, &c., sent out of the province during the last two years:—

Articles.	Denomination.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£.		£.
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	4,074	32,171	2,349	16,038
Cotton, raw	"	120,239	211,383	118,300	225,383
Drugs and medicines	Value	..	2,405	..	2,249
Fruits and vegetables	"	..	14,963	..	12,760
Grain and Pulse—					
Grain..	Cwt.	29,339	7,929	53,347	21,133
Rice in the husk (paddy) ..	"	1,611,109	286,460	2,147,787	510,841
Rice not in the husk ..	"	12,604,561	3,056,388	12,630,492	4,184,165
Wheat	"	13,328	3,607	14,964	7,602
Pulse	"	34,454	10,685	311,073	113,657
Other sorts (excluding flour)	"	9,919	1,798	471	179
Gums and Resins—					
Cutch and gambier.. ..	Cwt.	290,274	265,102	195,339	171,666
Hides, raw	Cwt & No.	31,011--312,103	65,697	30,495--261,598	62,708
Horns	Cwt.	3,839	6,159	4,371	8,289
Ivory (unmanufactured).. ..	Lbs.	19,514	10,608	16,129	8,162
Jewellery (precious stones, &c.)	Value	..	5,199	..	696
Lac (all kinds)	Cwt.	9,269	16,047	5,955	8,422
Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	1,991	8,395	452	2,099
Lead	"	6,658	7,975	1,286	2,882
Tin	"	2,407	9,071	975	3,490
Oils (mineral)	Gallons	464,387	43,613	306,195	25,107
Spices	Lbs.	2,499,728	29,481	2,074,059	25,585
Stone (jade)	Cwt.	4,077	65,133	3,566	63,960
Tobacco	Lbs.	2,190,926	40,957	1,588,956	32,802
Wood -					
Teak	Cubic tons	114,863	782,466	159,219	1,045,517
Other timber	Tons	1,707	6,722	1,019	5,597
All other articles	Value	..	526,240	..	522,928
Total Merchandise ..	..	..	5,516,654	..	7,083,862

State of export market at Rangoon during 1877-78.—Grain.

162. The speciality in the exports of the year was the enormous increase which took place in the value of grain and pulses. Notwithstanding that the shipments of rice and paddy were but 28,131 tons in excess of those in 1876-77, the value increased by £1,352,158, or 45 per cent.; while the demand for other grain and pulses of all kinds during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October 1877, for the Madras coast, was altogether abnormal,—wheat, gram, peas, beans, &c., having been bought up at extraordinarily high prices. From Rangoon over one-half the whole shipments of rice are made, and the prices prevailing in its markets rule those at the out-ports, where branch houses of the principal Rangoon firms are established. At the opening of the year in the chief port, with somewhat small supplies, the price per 100 baskets was £8 4*s.* 0*d.* to £8 6*s.* 0*d.* equivalent at the current rate of exchange to about 5*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt. free on board-ship in the river. Supplies remained limited, and, with the considerable demand for shipment which existed, prices had an upward tendency, and reached by the middle of April £9 to £9 6*s.* 0*d.* Rates continued to advance almost day by day, and, towards the end of April, the demand for the Madras coast became very active, further enhancing prices, which were quoted at £10 12*s.* 0*d.* to £11 6*s.* 0*d.* according to the degree of laxity allowed in measuring, equal to 7*s.* 2*d.* to 7*s.* 6½*d.* per cwt., with an exchange of about 1*s.* 9¾*d.* per rupee. During the following six weeks prices vacillated a good deal, but were not run up above £11 10*s.* 0*d.* per 100 baskets. The last days of June, however, brought a further advance to £12 6*s.* 0*d.*; early in July, more unfavourable reports were received from Madras, and rates increased steadily to £14 to £14 10*s.* 0*d.* A fortnight later, £14 16*s.* 0*d.* to £15 2*s.* 0*d.* were the quotations; at the beginning of August, with a weaker demand, prices receded to £14; but this was only a temporary fall, as before the end of the month the rate was £15; and in the first week in September, with a marked increase in the demand for the Madras coast, prices were further enhanced to £16, clean white rice being quoted at £40 per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each. Subsequently £16 16*s.* 0*d.* per 100 baskets were paid for paddy. This, the highest limit, was reached about the middle of September, when there was no diminution in the demand for Madras, when the stock of pulses, the growth of Upper Burma, had become almost exhausted, and when accounts from the interior of the province as to the damage done to the growing crops by floods were of a serious nature. Stocks of rice, too, were getting very low throughout the country, and those of the inhabitants who had to purchase paid higher prices than were ever before known. Exports by sea for some time past had been confined to the Madras coast, the high prices precluding shipments to the Straits or Europe; but large quantities were being taken by the King of Burma for his people, who had also been suffering from scarcity. At the beginning of October, cheering accounts were received from the Madras coast, the demand ceased temporarily, and the prospects of the new crop, in Pegu particularly, were more encouraging, lands which had been inundated having been freshly planted out, and the weather being very propitious. As a consequence, prices suddenly dropped in the local market to £14, and before the middle of the month had receded to £10, at which the boatmen would not sell, but returned to the district, where higher rates prevailed. During November and December supplies were very small and rates were nominal, the stocks of rice having become exhausted. The shipments for the past two calendar years from the four ports were as follows:—

	1876.	1877.
	Tons.	Tons.
Rangoon	347,625	391,393
Bassein	80,841	102,191
Akyab	114,404	107,159
Moulmein	50,668	53,607
Total ..	593,538	657,650

Reaping of the new season's crop commenced early, and in the first week of January small supplies of grain were brought to market and were eagerly bought up for the Straits, in consequence of rumours of scarcity in China; while the crops in both Sumatra and Java were reported to be considerably below the average. The market opened with prices at £8 10*s.* 0*d.* to £8 14*s.* 0*d.* per 100 baskets,—about 23 per cent. above the opening rates in 1877, and over 50 per cent. in excess of those offered at the commencement of 1876. In the middle of January the markets were fairly supplied. The demand for the Straits continued, and purchases for Europe were being made. Prices therefore increased, and by the end of the month were close upon £10 per 100 baskets, equivalent to about 6*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. free on board for Europe, exchange being 1*s.* 9½*d.* With the commencement of February, the speculative demand which had existed during the preceding month, for the Straits, ceased, consequent on the removal of the embargo which had been imposed some months previously on the export of rice from Bangkok by the King of Siam. Prices in the Straits fell heavily, and shipments declined considerably; but this had no depressing effect on rates in the local markets, because the quantity of shipping waiting for cargoes for Europe was very large, and comparatively extensive shipments were being made to Bombay. The price for Europe was 7*s.* 2*d.* free on board, and, although supplies were on a liberal scale,

rates were fully maintained, and so continued during February, a large amount of shipping being in the several ports, and there being no diminution in the demand for Bombay and Madras, while the Straits trade had revived. The competition for supplies continued very active, and prices increased week by week throughout March, until they ranged close to £15 per 100 baskets at the end of that month. It was difficult, however, to find out the actual rates paid per 100 baskets, since in many instances during February and March the advance in the price of *ngatsain*—the rice chiefly sent to Europe—was not met by direct enhanced money payments, but by a reduction in the quantity of grain taken as the equivalent of the standard basket measure. It has been estimated that the price of *ngatsain* paddy from the commencement of the season to the end of April 1878 averaged about £11 10*s.* 0*d.* per 100 baskets, against £8 during the same period in 1877,—an increase of 43·75 per cent. In May and June rates had not been reduced, the quotation then being £13 per 100 baskets. Yet, in spite of these high prices, the exports for the first six months of 1878 were far in excess of those from January to June 1877, as will be seen below :—

	1877. Tons.	1878. Tons.
Rangoon	369,909	410,962
Bassein	97,388	122,389
Akyab	116,215	122,797
Moulmein	39,855	34,810
Total ..	623,367	690,958

These quantities were disposed of as follows :—

	1877. Tons.	1878. Tons.
Europe, &c.	459,031	502,362
Straits	18,666	51,485
Elsewhere, chiefly India	145,670	137,111
Total ..	623,367	690,958

Since the 1st January 1878, the price of rice purchased for Europe has ranged from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. f. o. b.; while the selling rates in England have been between 8*s.* 9*d.* and 10*s.* 9*d.* Those who had engaged vessels previous to the commencement of the season had to pay high freights; but for vessels taken up locally the rates have been exceptionally low, sailing vessels having taken cargoes at from £1 5*s.* 0*d.* to £2 a ton, and steamers having been chartered at a few shillings in excess of these rates. A considerable quantity of rice has been shipped at these reduced freights.

Price of labour very high at Rangoon during 1877-78.

163. The price of labour has also been very high during the season just closed. The number of vessels in port together in the early part of the season having been much greater than usual, the coolies, or rather the maistries, raised the rate of hire until it became difficult to obtain men at 2*s.* 6*d.* per day; 3*s.* per night was often paid; and in a few instances as much as 4*s.* was insisted upon. It is believed that immigration from the Madras coast was as brisk as in previous years, but, under the pressure of demand and combination among the headmen, wages were run up to the extravagant rates mentioned above. The men having earned so much, have returned to their country in large numbers, and, notwithstanding the present slackness, rates have not yet been reduced to the normal level.

Wood - Tea...

164. The second great staple of the province is wood, especially teak, the exports of which increased by 44,356 tons and £263,051. This is attributed to many more people—chiefly natives—having entered the trade by the inducements of low freights and large supplies of inferior rough logs from the forests. It is stated that the Indian markets have been glutted, whereby prices have been reduced very considerably; and that stocks in England are also heavy, and rates there much below what they were a year ago.

Cotton.

165. Cotton, which comes next in value, is chiefly obtained from Upper Burma, whence not only are large quantities sent to Rangoon, but considerable supplies are also forwarded to the Shan and Western China states through Bhamo. The shipments seawards are almost exclusively from Rangoon to the United Kingdon, to the Straits Ports for China, and to Calcutta. Prices in the local market during the year ranged from 4*d.* to 5½*d.*, the latter having been reached in November, when there was a very active demand for China. For the English market rates were from 4*d.* to 4½*d.*, and it is believed that the business done left a fair margin of profit.

Gums and resins—Cutch.

166. Cutch, which is prepared in both British and Upper Burma from the wood of a species of acacia, is extensively employed in dyeing and tanning, principally the former. The first and best quality known in the market is the produce of Pegu. The exports fluctuate considerably from year to year, and in that under review decreased largely in comparison with the year immediately preceding; but on the average there seems to be but little, if any, falling-off in production, notwithstanding the large quantities sent away from the province. Measures

have been lately taken by the Forest Department to ensure a more systematic felling of the trees, which, it is to be hoped, will lead to an increased out-turn of so important an article of commerce. Prices in the Rangoon market range from £2 8*s.* 0*d.* to £3 per 100 viss (865 lbs.), equivalent to 15*s.* 6*d.*,—19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. f. o. b., according to exchange.

Other articles of export.

167. Among the other more important articles of export are hides, shipped chiefly to the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements; jadestone, sent exclusively to China *viâ* the Straits; mineral oils, both crude petroleum and refined burning oils, large quantities of which are consumed in Bengal; and caoutchouc, obtained from the northern states of Ava and shipped to England.

Shipping at each port of the province.

168. The under-noted statement furnishes details of the number and tonnage of the shipping engaged in the trade of the province during the year of report:—

Ports.	Description of vessels.	SHIPPING ENGAGED IN FOREIGN TRADE. Entered: In ballast. No.	Tons.	With cargoes. No.	Tons.	Cleared: In ballast. No.	Tons.	With cargoes. No.	Tons.	Total: In ballast. No.	Tons.	With cargoes. No.	Tons.	SHIPPING ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE. Entered: In ballast. No.	Tons.	With cargoes. No.	Tons.	Cleared: In ballast. No.	Tons.	With cargoes. No.	Tons.
Rangoon	Steam	16	14,746	86	57,719	1	999	105	74,646	17	15,745	131	132,365	55	57,806	296	132,981	4	2,159	396	304,274
	Sailing	109	87,686	93	86,892	1	741	210	193,739	110	88,427	303	294,651	77	74,424	191	27,387	33	4,263	212	58,063
Akyab	Steam	6	6,546	2	1,226	..	..	10	9,734	6	6,546	10	9,734	32	17,440	119	36,542	15	6,359	132	66,444
	Sailing	50	34,426	..	..	..	..	60	42,575	50	34,426	62	42,861	157	34,233	189	11,841	219	6,017	120	25,062
Bassein	Steam	3	2,561	3	1,729	..	..	9	8,419	3	2,561	9	8,419	7	6,931	26	5,041	..	910	96	8,041
	Sailing	52	44,572	..	..	..	..	67	59,657	52	44,572	69	61,486	43	27,491	19	1,161	2	..	24	5,344
Kyouk-phyoo	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7,174	45	14,229	27	11,234	54	14,340
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	905	4	607	2	106	9	1,272
Mergui	Steam	1	40	22	3,015	..	..	24	6,172	..	40	46	12,267	3	137	48	10,123	..	..	49	9,296
	Sailing	..	..	6	449	..	..	11	507	1	..	17	1,057	..	..	131	2,617	..	..	120	2,533
Moulmein	Steam	3	2,538	41	24,890	3	1,191	45	30,726	6	3,729	81	55,746	15	14,689	156	71,207	10	6,801	155	74,584
	Sailing	49	36,233	10	4,243	..	..	63	49,644	49	36,233	79	52,887	101	37,412	181	20,509	98	4,471	241	65,154
Tavoy	Steam	16	4,903	10	2,939	15	4,916	10	2,485	31	9,221	20	4,905	5	1,003	64	12,770	20	5,116	56	9,034
	Sailing	30	2,212	33	3,736	..	..	64	5,586	30	2,212	97	5,922	22	461	141	5,193	6	151	314	6,563
Total	Steam	44	31,294	179	90,814	19	6,508	206	132,592	62	37,802	365	223,376	134	102,429	684	331,681	76	31,629	732	387,012
	Sailing	291	205,169	146	86,936	1	741	461	351,148	292	205,910	627	458,064	421	195,384	896	70,095	360	16,218	1,045	164,501
GRAND TOTAL	Steam and Sailing	335	236,463	325	177,750	20	7,249	667	483,740	355	243,712	992	676,460	555	297,813	1,580	401,686	436	47,847	1,777	551,513

Ports.	Description of vessels.	SHIPPING ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE—(concluded)				GRAND TOTAL.											
		Total.				Entered				Cleared				Total			
		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast		With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Rangoon	Steam	59	57,985	506	356,055	71	70,552	312	216,100	5	3,158	355	278,920	76	73,710	667	495,020
	Sailing	110	76,287	403	35,480	156	162,110	284	116,289	34	5,004	422	253,822	220	167,114	706	370,111
Akyab	Steam	47	21,988	251	124,996	38	22,905	119	58,542	15	6,379	142	76,178	53	30,354	261	134,720
	Sailing	386	40,750	308	36,303	217	68,959	136	13,007	219	6,217	180	67,697	436	75,176	379	80,704
Bassein	Steam	7	7,591	52	16,082	10	8,492	26	8,041			35	16,460	10	8,492	61	24,501
	Sailing	45	28,401	39	7,305	95	72,063	12	3,620	2	910	96	65,361	97	72,973	108	68,991
Kyouk-hpyoo	Steam	43	18,588	79	32,578	16	7,354	45	18,229	27	11,234	34	14,349	43	18,588	79	32,578
	Sailing	8	912	13	1,879	6	806	4	607	2	106	9	1,272	8	912	13	1,879
Mergui	Steam			97	19,909			70	16,098			73	15,738			143	31,776
	Sailing	5	137	251	5,130	6	177	137	3,077			131	3,130	6	177	268	6,207
Moulmein	Steam	29	21,687	311	149,179	22	17,424	197	96,455	13	7,992	203	105,510	35	25,416	400	201,965
	Sailing	199	61,703	422	85,463	170	93,265	191	23,802	98	4,271	310	114,848	248	97,936	501	138,650
Tavoy	Steam	25	6,119	120	22,704	21	5,906	74	15,090	35	9,434	66	12,419	56	15,340	140	27,509
	Sailing	28	1,012	505	12,126	52	3,078	224	8,469	6	151	376	12,579	58	3,224	602	21,048
Total	Steam	210	134,098	1,416	718,603	178	133,723	843	422,435	95	38,177	938	519,574	273	171,900	1,781	942,069
	Sailing	781	211,602	1,941	234,506	712	400,553	1,042	168,941	361	16,959	1,526	515,649	1,073	417,512	2,568	687,590
Grand Total	Steam and Sailing	991	345,700	3,357	953,199	890	534,276	1,885	591,436	456	55,136	2,464	1,038,223	1,346	589,412	4,349	1,629,659

169. The statistics given above compare favourably with those for the year immediately preceding, for, although there was a decrease in the total number of vessels of 36, the registered tonnage increased by 183,651 tons. Of the aggregate tonnage, the proportion taken by Rangoon was 49·6 per cent.; by Moulmein, 20·8 per cent.; by Akyab, 14·4 per cent.; by Bassein, 8·0 per cent.; while 7·2 per cent. was divided between Tavoy, Kyouk-hpyoo, and Mergui. The average registered tonnage of each vessel which entered and cleared from the port of Rangoon was 647 tons; of those which visited Bassein, 630 tons; Moulmein, 392 tons; and Akyab, 286 tons.

Percentage of shipping at each port.

170. The trade in merchandise carried on by private persons between foreign countries and British Burma during the year under review was of the value of £6,876,213,—the imports aggregating £2,218,238, the exports £4,657,975. In comparison with the year immediately preceding, these figures shew an increase of 14·2 per cent. on the total,—of 2·2 per cent. on imports, and 21·0 per cent. on exports.

Private trade in merchandise with foreign countries.

171. The chief countries which have a direct trade with British Burma are enumerated below, with the values of their transactions in merchandise and treasure during the last two years; but it must be noticed that France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland take a large proportion of the rice which is exported to the Channel and other places for orders, the value of which is entered under the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, and Egypt:—

Trade with each country.

Countries.	1876-77			1877-78			Increase on totals.	Decrease on totals.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total	Imports.	Exports.	Total.		
	£	£.	£.	£.	£	£.	£	£.
United Kingdom	1,803,461	3,001,639	4,805,100	1,774,766	3,778,933	5,553,699	748,599	
Belgium		.		1		1	1	.
Denmark			.	.	44	44	44	..
France	126	6,136	6,262	168	7,029	7,197	935	
Germany	7,545	21,784	29,329	16,809	21,906	38,715	8,786	
Holland	6,601	...	6,601	87		87		6,514
Italy	7,166	8,308	15,474	19,861	..	19,861	1,387	
Malta		73,862	73,862			.		73,862
Norway	787		787	3,548		3,548	2,761	...
Spain	...	10,105	10,105	11		11	.	10,094
Cape of Good Hope	242	3,831	4,073	76	420	496		3,577
Egypt		83,788	83,788	.	15	15		83,773
Mauritius	7	1,381	1,388	1,004	10,615	11,619	10,231	.
Bourbon (Bourbon)	10		10			...		10
South America	77	..	77	117	23,926	24,043	23,966	
United States	10		10					10
Aden	...		.	11	.	11	11	
Arabia	1,395		1,395	2,920	.	2,920	1,525	..
Ceylon	2,006	70,339	72,345	2,795	80,906	83,701	11,356	.
China	20	..	20		32,981	32,981	32,961	
Java	.	5,120	5,120		63	63		5,057
Siam	11,241	37,369	51,610	10,827	30,349	41,176	.	10,434
Straits Settlements	393,574	540,869	934,443	449,336	678,511	1,127,847	193,404	..
Other countries in Asia (Sumatra)	..			.	5,276	5,276	5,276	.
Australia	1,029	13	1,042	879		879		163
Total	2,238,297	3,864,544	6,102,841	2,283,196	4,670,427	6,953,623	850,782	.

172. The United Kingdom supplied this province with 77·7 per cent. of the foreign imports, and was credited with 80·9 per cent. of the exports, during the year under review. In the year immediately preceding, the percentages were 80¾ and 77½ respectively. The decrease in imports was due to a falling-off in the quantity of cotton goods landed: the increase in exports, to the enhanced value of rice.

Trade with the United Kingdom.

173. The imports from France are nominal; the exports to that country are almost entirely rice and wood, and the slight increase in value shewn was due to a shipment of teak timber from Moulmein.

France.

174. Germany sent a larger consignment of goods direct to the province, the value of the imports having more than doubled. In exports, however, there was a slight decrease, owing to a smaller quantity of rice having been shipped.

Germany.

175. From Italy there were larger imports of salt and machinery, which increased the value by 17·7 per cent. There were no exports direct to that country.

Italy.

176. The imports from Norway direct increased from £787 to £3,548, due chiefly to a consignment of ice for Rangoon.

Norway.

177. In the Mauritius trade, the increase was large in both imports and exports, the former consisting of sugar, liquors, copper, and provisions; the latter, of wood (teak) and manufactures.

Mauritius.

178. To South America, 3,079 tons of rice were sent direct from Rangoon. This is not a new trade, as there have been small shipments for years past; but there is apparently an objection to clear direct for this coast, and in many instances the cargoes have been declared under the usual phrase, "Channel, for orders."

South America.

179. Ceylon sent more cocoanut-oil, cocoanuts, and cordage, and took a larger supply of timber; and the value of rice sent to the colony was greater.

Ceylon.

180. Owing to the scarcity of food in China, 3,990 tons of rice were sent direct from Rangoon to Hong-Kong, and some small shipments of cotton were made by the same opportunities.

China.

181. The import trade in merchandise from Siam is very small, but £10,470 in specie were received from the ports in the Malay Peninsula in part-payment for the rice and other produce taken to those ports.

Siam.

182. The Straits Settlements supplied 19·7 per cent. of the total imports, and took 14·5 per cent. of the exports in the year of report, against 17·5 per cent. and 14 per cent. respectively in the previous year.

Straits Settlements.

183. To Sumatra there were exports to the value of £5,276, consisting of rice and teak timber.

Sumatra.

184. Australia supplied animals, cordage, provisions, &c., valued at £879, against £1,029 worth of animals, coals, provisions, &c., in 1876-77; but took nothing from the province in return.

Australia.

Trade *viâ* the Suez Canal.

185. The trade *viâ* the Suez Canal during the last three years has been as follows:—

		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		£.	£.	£.
Private	Imports	1,117,554	1,466,726	1,452,141
	Exports	417,299	378,200	644,993
Government	Imports	70,757	59,282	2,579
	Exports	82	86	8
Total	Imports	1,218,311	1,526,008	1,454,720
	Exports	417,381	378,286	645,001

The merchandise cleared by this route in 1877-78 for Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar (Spain), for orders, has been included under the head "United Kingdom." Cargoes are never landed in the countries named, but in the majority of cases are taken either to London or Liverpool.

Value of the private coasting trade.

186. The value of the trade in merchandise carried on coastwise by private persons in 1877-78 was £5,114,089, against £4,207,170 in 1876-77, —an increase in favour of the year under review of £906,919, or 21½ per cent., to which the imports contributed £148,822, —in country produce generally; and the exports, £758,097, chiefly in grain and pulses and teak timber. Of the grand totals in the two years, the proportion allotted to country produce was £2,902,668 in 1876-77, and £3,921,244 in 1877-78; and to foreign goods, £1,304,502 and £1,192,845 respectively. During the year of report, greater care has been exercised in recording the coasting trade, with apparently satisfactory results. Although, with such a varied assortment of goods as is imported into this province, and such a multitude of passes by dealers of many nationalities to register, accuracy has not yet been attained, it is hoped that the customs officials will, by continued care and a judicious exercise of their powers under the new Act, render the statistics of trade generally more trustworthy year by year.

Inland Trade.

187. Several difficulties stand in the way of obtaining a trustworthy and accurate record of the actual value of the land portion of the inland trade of British Burma. In the case of the two river highways, the Irrawaddy and the Sittang, there is every reason to believe that the returns give a complete and faithful account of the trade that passes by water; but the figures representing the amount of traffic to and fro over the various native roads leading into Upper Burma and into the Shan states which adjoin the north-eastern and eastern borders of British Burma must not be taken as more than the result of the very limited, and doubtless imperfect, supervision which can be exercised over traders by petty native officials stationed at a distance from anything but occasional European control. The import traffic from Upper Burma in particular (although the same remark applies, in a different manner and degree, to the import trade from the tributary states belonging to Siam) is influenced more or less adversely year by year, and in many instances impeded, now in one direction, now in another, by the caprice and financial necessities of the King of Burma, and by the dishonesty and craftiness of his so-called ministers and agents. It is probably impossible to ascertain what taxes are levied upon goods carried *into* Upper Burma by subjects of the King after they pass into the King's dominions; but it is believed that they are not always within the treaty stipulation of five per cent.

Causes of increase and decrease.

188. Many economic causes, varying year by year, are of course constantly at work to affect the demand for the various classes of goods and produce obtainable in British Burma, such as a poor or bountiful harvest in Upper Burma, and the consequent ability or otherwise of the people to command money and what it will bring. Making, however the same allowances in the matter of the *exports* from Upper Burma, it cannot be doubted that they are seriously affected by the vicious system of monopolies which so largely prevails. This in some measure accounts for the never-failing great excess of the imports into, over the exports from, the King's territories, by the Irrawaddy route; and the difference is still more widely increased by His Majesty's habit of buying up large quantities of piece-goods in the Rangoon bazaars on his own direct account, and retailing them in Mandalay to the injury of both the regular traders in British Burma and their constituents in his capital.*

Trade registration.

189. No change was made during the year under report in the method of registering the trade along the different land routes, the same inexpensive agency being employed as in the former year.

Registering-stations of the land routes.

190. There are in all 15 registering stations, distributed as follows:—

In Arakan, the town of An, at which a record is secured of the trade with Upper Burma (the only outlet) by three mountain passes diverging at An.

In Pegu, the six villages of Koonoung, Padoukpin, Kanlai, Poukhine, Yuatoung, and Allanmyo on the northern frontier of the division.

In Tenasserim, the stations of Hlinebwai, Kaukareit, and Meetan in the Amherst district, the stations of Pahpoon, Dargwin, Kollido, and Loomatoe in the Salween district, and Myit-ta in the Tavoy district. A record was also kept in the Salween district, at a place called Kyouk-hnyat, which diverts a small part of the traffic that would otherwise go *viâ* Kollido.

The measures in force do not, perhaps, secure a precise detail of the value of the traffic; but they may be accepted as at least providing a fair index to the actual character of the trade passing backwards and forwards across the frontier. The approximate quantities of the different classes of merchandise can as a rule be obtained with ordinary care, although it is a matter of greater difficulty for the registering clerks to appraise their value accurately. But the system, if carried out cautiously and systematically, will gradually tend to throw some light on the economic condition and habits of a considerable section of the native population, and on their spontaneous commercial relations with the countries beyond our border.

Imports beyond the frontier.

191. District officers were directed last year to collect all the available information on the subject of imposts levied beyond our frontier, and to embody the facts in their reports for 1877-78; but it is only in the case of the Amherst, Salween, and Toungoo districts of Tenasserim that attention has been paid to the matter. What has been reported from these districts is interesting. The traders in the Amherst district were closely questioned as to what duties, if any, were levied by the petty chiefs beyond our frontier through whose country the three trade routes run from Amherst; but one and all gave an assurance that no duties whatever, either export or import, are levied by any one, except on live-stock, the imposts on which vary from three pence to five shillings a head, according to the various classes of animals. The traders are shy of being questioned; they speak only a little Burmese, and, as they have to be addressed through an interpreter, the exact purport of what they say is doubtless to some extent misconstrued.

* *Note.*—Since the above remarks were written the King of Burma has died, and the recent proceedings of his successor have paralysed trade.

It has been ascertained that the following charges are made on goods imported from Upper Burma into the Toungoo district :—

Customs duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*.	
Do. fee for customs pass	2 shillings.
Do. for police pass	1 shilling.
Do. at frontier police guard, where passes are surrendered	3 shillings.
Bullock-carts containing inexpensive goods	20 ,,
Fee to frontier police guard	6 ,,

while merchandise taken into Upper Burma from British territory pays as follows :—

Customs duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*, and a fee of five shillings per cent. to the broker at the place where the goods are sold.

A number of minor routes lead from Toungoo into the Shan states, and on each of these roads a fee of six pence a head is levied on cattle and on laden porters.

Total value of the traffic recorded during the year.

192. An accurate comparison between the figures entered in the returns of inland trade for 1876-77 and those of the year under notice cannot be made, inasmuch as the system of registering the traffic passing along the land routes only came into force after the greater part of the year 1876 had elapsed. But in the case of the river-borne trade *viâ* Allanmyo and Toungoo, which really forms the inland trade proper of the province, there is no similar difficulty.

River traffic.

193. The following table shews the value of the imports and exports by the Irrawaddy and Sittang for each of the last five years :—

Places.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		£	£	£
Allanmyo	1873-74	1,087,162	1,241,679	2,329,140
	1874-75	1,254,305	1,391,109	2,648,414
	1875-76	1,290,455	1,301,502	2,591,957
	1876-77	1,316,231	1,411,717	2,727,948
	1877-78	1,382,873	1,699,952	3,082,825
Toungoo	1873-74	204,717	55,966	260,684
	1874-75	203,267	76,152	279,419
	1875-76	224,159	51,418	275,577
	1876-77	229,880	51,525	281,405
	1877-78	260,078	57,187	317,265

Allowing a deduction of £23,387 on account of the value of the trade recorded in 1876-77 at the five inland registering stations, which got mixed up inadvertently with the Allanmyo figures, the Irrawaddy trade of the past year exceeded in value that of 1876-77 by no less than £377,786,—a rate of progress which must be regarded as satisfactory, while it exceeded the returns of five years ago by no less than £753,685. The trade is capable of much more rapid expansion even than this, if it were only allowed fair play beyond the frontier, and freedom to run in its own natural channels. The river traffic *viâ* Toungoo and the Sittang has also shewn a healthy increase of £35,860 over that of 1876-77 ; but the imports are again nearly five times in excess of the exports, owing chiefly to the increased importation of timber.

Land traffic.

194. The recorded value of the trade registered at the various land stations during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, is shewn in the following table :—

Districts.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
Kyouk-hpyoo	5,739	5,312	3,690	3,182
Thayetmyo	20,481	2,428	17,745	1,271
Amherst	35,561	5,984	47,827	7,309
Salween	2,351	6,166	18,958	50,118
Tavoy	Not recorded.		2,002	*Nil.*
Mergui			483	

These figures are of no comparative value whatever, except in the case of Kyouk-hpyoo, as registration was only carried on during a part of 1876-77 ; but those for 1877-78 will give an idea of the probable average extent of the traffic passing over the land routes. The

traffic by the Thayetmyo land stations was recorded for seven months compared with 4½ months in 1876-77, and amounted to £19,016 only, compared with £22,909, as shewn above, for 1876-77. The falling-off in the year under notice is only an apparent one, as the *land* traffic at Allanmyo (£6,871), which has in the present returns been shewn apart from the river-borne traffic, was in the statistics for 1876-77 erroneously amalgamated with the latter.

Traffic on the Irrawaddy.

195. Of the increase in the Irrawaddy trade, the exports account for £290,663, and the imports for £87,123, the former being, as usual, more than three times in excess of the latter.

EXPORTS VIA ALLANMYO AND TOUNGOO.

196. The main items of export were English piece-goods and yarns, fruits, rice (husked and unhusked), metals of sorts, native provisions and condiments, salt, silk and silk goods, woollen goods, and earthenware.

Rice and paddy.

197. Rice and paddy again head the list of exports, the quantities carried into Upper Burma during the past five years having been—

	Years.	Tons.	Lbs.
Viâ Allanmyo ..	1873-74 ..	24,718 ..	60,431
	1874-75 ..	21,511 ..	82,406
	1875-76 ..	65,994 ..	218,110
	1876-77 ..	76,991 ..	301,117
	1877-78	1,853,089 Mds., or 67,910 ..	434,064

It will be noticed that, although the actual quantity exported in 1877-78 is considerably less than that in 1876-77, the proportionate value is very much larger. The extreme rates to which paddy rose in British Burma during the season, on account of the export demand created by the famine in the Madras presidency, doubtless checked the power of purchasing for Upper Burma in so far as legitimate private traders were concerned, although it is probable that the agents of the King, for whom chiefly the purchases were made, got all that they wanted. These agents are scattered over the country, and the profits on the transactions go mainly into their pockets. The King's action in this matter not only affects injuriously the agricultural energies of his own people, but it withdraws from the revenues of British Burma a large sum of money annually, which otherwise would be secured to Government were the rice sent seaward.

Piece goods.

198. The exports of piece-goods are shewn in the following table. The quantities are given for the first time by weight and the number of yards where practicable; and the values as compared with those of the previous year are shewn side by side :—

Description.		1876-77.		1877 78.			
		Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Yards.	Maunds.	Value.
			£				£
Viâ Allanmyo	Cotton ..	541,516	22,051	514,552	8,700,790	22,598	193,010
	Silk ..	168,147	104,714	246,698	1,980,141	1,089	157,586
	Woollen ..	142,762	39,015	8,387	300,745	1,802	41,482
	Total ..	..	165,813	..	..	..	392,078
Viâ Toungoo	Cotton ..	..	7,909	..	..	788	8,843
	Silk ..	..	8,558	14,395	..	..	11,884
	Woollen ..	..	366	..	..	..	507
	Total ..	..	16,833	..	..	..	21,234
GRAND TOTAL ..		..	182,646	..	..	..	413,312

The decrease in the exports of cotton goods is attributed to the demand having been to some extent met by the inferior cloths manufactured in the King of Burma's cotton-mill at Mandalay, which turned out material suitable for the local market. The cloth, as might be expected, is said to be much inferior to that of English manufacture, does not last so well, and has the single advantage of being cheaper in price. The increase in the exports of silk piece-goods was due chiefly to the demand for Canton silks, which, although nearly twice as costly as English goods, are valued for their durability. The quantity of the exported woollen goods is nearly double that of the exports in 1876-77; but as they were chiefly of inferior descriptions, suitable for blankets, saddles, slippers, and other such like purposes, their value is only slightly in excess of the exports of the previous year.

The following table shows the quantities of piece-goods exported during the past three years *viâ* the Irrawaddy under the one per cent. transit duty :—

Exports under one per cent. transit duty.

Description.	1875-76. Value.	1876-77. Value.	1877-78. Value.
	£	£	£
Cotton piece-goods	132,733	180,778	152,780
Silk	112,608	67,957	111,683
Woollen	12,366	16,066	22,727

Cotton twist and yarn.

199. The exports of cotton twist and yarn for the past three years have been—

	Years.	Lbs.	£
Viâ Allanmyo ..	1875-76	1,417,349	139,469
	1876-77	1,821,749	168,328
	1877-78	23,301 Mds., or 1,913,595	185,607
Viâ Toungoo ..	1875-76	12,940	1,544
	1876-77	22,108	2,611
	1877-78	263 Mds., or 21,599	2,385

The trade by the Irrawaddy continues to grow, but the comparatively small increase in 1877-78 over its predecessor was occasioned partly, it is said, by the high prices of paddy, and partly by large stocks remaining unsold from the previous year.

Raw silk.

200. One of the King of Burma's latest enterprizes has been the introduction of English silk-looms into Mandalay, with the effect of increasing the demand for raw silk for the manufacture of petticoats, putsoes, &c. The "Loon" *putsoes* made by the Kathays are the most expensive, and are much valued, the preference in their manufacture being given to Chinese silk, of which, however, the supply is very limited. The exports of raw silk during the past three years were—

	Years.	Lbs.	£.
Viâ Allanmyo ..	1875-76	150,499	68,486
	1876-77	170,008	60,068
	1877-78	192,244	83,795
Viâ Toungoo ..	1875-76	2,721	1,560
	1876-77	5,887	2,222
	1877-78	5 Mds., or 410	230

These figures shew in the case of the Irrawaddy traffic a considerable increase over the exports of the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that more silk is finding its way from China into Upper Burma year by year. The estimated value of the raw silk sent up the Irrawaddy under the one per cent. duty was £67,658, against £45,642 in the previous year.

Salt.

201. English salt is fast displacing the native article, the manufacture of which, however, revives from time to time when paying prices can be got for it. The greater part of the sea-borne salt finds its way into Upper Burma under the one per cent. duty arrangement. The portion declared for local consumption pays an import-duty of 4½*d.* per maund of 82 lbs. The exports during the last three years were—

	Years.	Mds.		Tons.	£.
Viâ Allanmyo ..	1875-76	407,188,	or	14,906	26,426
	1876-77	351,997,	or	12,886	24,405
	1877-78	385,432,	or	14,111	29,393
Viâ Toungoo ..	1875-76	..		497	3,019
	1876-77	13,531,	or	495	3,812
	1877-78	9,727,	or	356	2,689

Of the exports by the Irrawaddy, the values of the quantities sent up under the one per cent. transit duty during these years were—

Years.	£.
1875-76	23,500
1876-77	21,814
1877-78	26,625

The falling-off in the exports *viâ* Toungoo is accounted for by the absence of demand on the part of the Karennees, who are the chief purchasers of it.

Gnapee and cured fish.

202. *Gnapee* is a preparation of heavily-salted fish, and is the favourite condiment of the Burmese, who eat it with almost every meal; but, for some reason which has been explained in various ways, the quantity made is decreasing steadily year after year, although the price has, if anything,

increased. The quantity of *gnapee*, &c., exported by the Irrawaddy for the past three years has been—

Years.	Mds.	£.
1875-76	460,332	valued at 171,611
1876-77	448,594	" 149,094
1877-78	403,319	" 157,313

The manufacture of *gnapee* could well be spared. In its preparation the smallest fish can be used, and there is reason to believe that, in their anxiety to meet the demand, the lessees of fisheries are in many cases using nets and other engines so contrived that the veriest fry cannot pass through. Where this is the case, the fisheries will be rendered totally unproductive in a very few years. Owing to the want of rain at the proper time, the season was very unfavourable for the betel-palms. Prices were nearly double those of the previous year, and the crop was fully one quarter less than its predecessor. The exports for the year *viâ* the Irrawaddy were 38,047 maunds, valued at £47,300, against 50,623 maunds, valued at £45,969, in 1876-77; and *viâ* Toungoo they were 5,321 maunds, valued at £5,803, against 6,560 maunds, valued at £5,860, in 1876-77. The only real trade in crockery is by the Irrawaddy, and its value remains pretty stationary, having been £12,952 in the year under notice, against £12,999 in 1876-77 and £11,198 in 1875-76. There was a further increase in the value of the traffic under the one per cent. transit arrangement with the King of Burma. The figures for the year have been given as £575,049, against £515,155 in 1876-77 and £506,119 in 1875-76.

Betel-nut.

Crockery.

One per cent. goods.

IMPORTS VIA ALLANMYO AND TOUNGOO.

203. There was a very marked increase over the figures of 1876-77 in the imports *viâ* the Irrawaddy in 1877-78 of raw cotton, sessamum oil, silk piece-goods, jaggery, and timber; while petroleum, cutch, hides, lacquered-ware, tea, and tobacco shewed a corresponding decline. In some of the minor classes—such as wheat, stick-lac, metal-ware, orpiment, horns, and miscellaneous—the quantities imported were considerably in excess of those of the previous year. The grand total of the imports registered during the year at the Allanmyo Custom-house was £1,382,873, against £1,316,231 in 1876-77; while the latter were £25,768 over those of 1875-76. The quantities of the principal items imported year by year vary considerably, rising and falling in accordance with the demand, but often affected to some extent by the amount of monopolizing interference which the King and his agents may happen to exercise. The import trade *viâ* Toungoo, although to some degree hampered by the action of the Burmese officials, does not in its details show many or violent fluctuations. It has increased from a value of £203,267 in 1874-75, £224,159 in 1875-76, £229,880 in 1876-77, to £260,077 in 1877-78. The increase over the imports of 1876-77 is in the main due to timber, the value of which rose from £158,120 to £177,057. The other classes in which an increase was shewn were wet or pickled tea, piece-goods, jaggery, hides, ponies, bullocks and buffaloes.

Irrawaddy trade.

Toungoo trade.

204. A great deal of the cotton imported by the Irrawaddy during the year was cleaned cotton, and this partly accounts for the seeming discrepancy between the increase in quantity and the corresponding value. The imports of the past five years have been—

Raw cotton.

Year.	Mds.	£
1873-74	34,598	32,853
1874-75	77,298	95,769
1875-76	189,255	216,922
1876-77	115,783	141,866
1877-78	132,099	161,758

Market-rates were considerably higher than in the two previous years. The quantity of cotton brought down *viâ* Toungoo is quite unimportant, and there is no real trade in it in that quarter. It was stated in last report that the oil-seed crops in Upper Burma had altogether failed in 1876-77. They were, on the other hand, very good and abundant in 1877-78, resulting in lower prices and unusually large imports,—the quantities and values of those *viâ* Thayetmyo being for the past three years—

Sessamum oil.

Year.	Mds.	£
1875-76	68,443	89,983
1876-77	48,678	78,129
1877-78	68,443	128,033

The price in 1876-77 was £3 a maund, while in 1877-78 it fell to very nearly half that amount. On the Toungoo side, the King of Burma has been meddling with the trade,—the imports falling from 2,096 maunds, valued at £2,253, in 1876-77, to 1,261 maunds, valued at £1,801, in 1877-78. Upper Burma is noted for the excellence of its silk manufactures, and there is a constant demand for them amongst the Burmese in our territory, especially the agricultural classes. During the past two years they have made enormous gains by the rise in the price of

Silk piece-goods.

paddy, and have been able to indulge freely in their natural fondness for gay clothing. It is an undoubted fact that the over-active production of these goods in Europe has led to the serious deterioration of the quality of the shipments to the Rangoon market, and the Burmese have discovered this,—hence the flourishing condition of the native silk trade. The following are the figures for the last three years—

Year.	Pieces.	£
1875-76	39,842	55,424
1876-77	70,891	90,981
1877-78	91,716	100,571

The Toungoo trade in these goods is small, and varies little in value each year, the imports for the past three years having been—

Year.	Pieces.	£
1875-76	9,913	6,927
1876-77	5,920	3,916
1877-78	5,519	4,006

It will be noticed that the imports have fallen away considerably during the past two years. This is attributed to the increased demand *viâ* the Irrawaddy, which has attracted a great deal of the trade. The imports of cotton piece-goods *viâ* the Irrawaddy shew a slight decrease in quantity and a small increase in value as compared with the previous year; but the value of the trade does not alter much. The goods consist chiefly of the woven products of the cotton twist exported from British territory, which is worked up and sent back in the form of *putsoes*, known as *Thimbau putsoes* (to distinguish them from the other sorts made in the country), which are now coming into very general use. There is a small admixture of silk in their composition.

Cotton piece-goods.

205. Owing to the unusual rise in the Irrawaddy and its affluents during the rainy season of 1877, the foresters were enabled to float out of the creeks a great number of teak logs that had been stranded in the former year. The imports by the Irrawaddy have been for the past three years:—

Timber.

Year.	Tons.	£
1875-76	9,934	30,647
1876-77	5,775	18,179
1877-78	8,891	35,936

The increase in quantity is due to the reason given above, and the increase in value, in a great measure to the superior quality of the timber, which was of fine size and unusually well-seasoned. Extraordinary facilities for floating timber were also afforded to the foresters working the King of Burma's Ningyan forests, on the Sittang river, through the highly-flooded state of the river in July, August, and September 1877. The quantity of timber removed from these forests during the past five years amounts to no less than 168,484 tons, valued at £704,178, as shewn in the following table:—

Year.	Tons.	£
1873-74	18,529	104,128
1874-75	27,878	111,378
1875-76	38,327	153,495
1876-77	39,587	158,120
1877-78	44,263	177,057

206. A good deal of cutch was bought up by the King at arbitrary rates; and with it he is said to have paid for steam machinery imported from Europe. The quantity brought down *viâ* the Irrawaddy was 9,326 maunds less than in the previous year, but still greatly in excess of the imports of 1875-76. The following are the figures for the three years:—

Cutch.

Year.	Mds.	£
1875-76	54,046	27,524
1876-77	106,907	56,987
1877-78	91,581	40,928

Much attention is now being paid by European traders to the cleaning and improved packing of cutch before shipment. On the Toungoo side the quantity imported fell from 11,402 maunds, valued at £4,179, to 9,572 maunds, valued at £3,469. The King's earth-oil wells are leased out to a Suratee named Moollah Ebrahim. In 1876-77, large quantities of earth-oil were sent down, and high prices were got for it. Apparently the trade was overdone however, as in 1877-78 the supplies were somewhat smaller, although prices remained as high as before. The imports in 1875-76 were 92,977 maunds, valued at £44,013; in 1876-77, 189,620 maunds, valued at £93,309; and in 1877-78, 144,684 maunds, valued at £65,593. Jaggery is made from the juice of the *toddy* palm, which grows more plentifully in Upper Burma than in the British portion of the country. The King now and again monopolises the trade, and in 1877-78 bought up the entire produce of the year at his own price, re-selling it at a profit of fully 100 per cent. This accounts for the high value as compared with the quantities of the imports in 1877-78. A very marked contrast is shewn between the value of the imports of jaggery in 1877-78

Petroleum.

Jaggery.

and those of the two previous years, the quantities imported during the past three years *viâ* the Irrawaddy having been—

Year.	Mds.	£
1875-76	257,182	91,671
1876-77	198,861	73,274
1877-78	205,248	97,413

Stick-lac.

207. The trade in stick-lac, which had been going down rapidly for some years, owing, it is said, to increased production in India, improved considerably in 1877-78, the value of the imports in that year *viâ* Thayetmyo having been £6,143, against £3,499 in the previous year. No such improvement was, however, shewn in the Toungoo trade, which is in the hands of Shans and Karennees, who have of late found it quite unprofitable to bring stick-lac down. The price fell from £7 per 100 viss in 1876-77, to £2 10*s.* 0*d.* to £3 in 1877-78. The traffic on that side was of the value of £1,311 only, compared with £3,818 in 1876-77 and £7,796 in 1875-76. The hide trade remains very stationary, and is affected for the most part by the prevalence or otherwise of cattle-disease in any particular year. The Irrawaddy trade fell off by £9,468, cattle-disease having been entirely absent from Upper Burma during the year: while in 1876-77 cattle-pox was very prevalent. The Toungoo hide trade is almost nominal. Buffalo hides are never imported from Upper Burma. Only a small trade is done in buffalo horns. Ivory is monopolised by the King, so that no elephant tusks find their way down, except by smuggling. The King of Burma continued to buy up all the tea he could lay his hands upon, appointing agents in the different towns of British Burma to sell it for him. The price has risen very much of late. Formerly, the price used to be about £7 per 100 viss (365 lbs); it now averages £11 for that quantity. Consequently, the trade has decreased to a very marked extent, as will be seen by the subjoined figures:—

Hides.

Horns and ivory.

Wet or pickled tea.

	Year.	Mds.	£
Viâ Allanmyo	1875-76	17,694	31,919
	1876-77	21,875	41,008
	1877-78	12,033	18,589

In the previous year there had been no trade in pickled tea *viâ* Toungoo. In 1877-78 it was of the value of £542, and was imported chiefly from the Shan states. A considerable trade is done in jade stone. It varies very much in price and quality, and is an exceedingly fickle commodity to trade in. It is principally used by the Chinese for bracelets, earrings, cups, &c. The value of the quantity imported in 1877-78 was £18,029, against £18,607 and £11,431 in 1876-77 and 1875-76 respectively. The cultivation of wheat in Upper Burma is stated to be on the increase; and in the year under notice this probably was the case, owing to the poor rice-harvest in the King's territories. The value of the imports of wheat for the year was £10,875. Since the year closed, the free export of wheat from the King's territory has been greatly impeded by his interference. The officials force advances on the cultivators, who, until these advances are repaid, are afraid to enter into transactions with traders,—the King, of course, taking his share of the wheat at so low a valuation that the bulk of the produce falls into his hands. There was a large increase in the imports of tobacco, 52,563 maunds having been brought down, as compared with 15,509 maunds in 1876-77. Its value was however only £10,705, as against £12,209 in the year 1876-77, owing to a great fall in prices, through the King's stock, which was stored in one place, having been damaged by water. Geldings are allowed to be brought across the frontier, but not mares or stallions. The trade of the year in ponies *viâ* Thayetmyo was of the value of £3,461 only, 291 ponies having been imported, as against 611, valued at £5,859, in 1876-77. The trade by Toungoo (from the Shan states principally) is very much larger than the other, 1,882 ponies, valued at £14,864, having been brought down, as compared with 1,336, valued at £13,344, in 1876-77. The Burmese Government do not allow cattle, whether bullocks or buffaloes, to be brought across the frontier for sale; but, in spite of this prohibition, numbers are constantly brought into the Toungoo district, and there sold. During the year, the imports of cattle across the frontier at Toungoo were 12,655 head, valued at £41,054, of which 9,979 were bullocks from Upper Burma, and 2,276 buffaloes from the Shan states. The bullocks, which come chiefly from the old capital of Ava and thereabouts, are brought down in this way: The owners collect old carts, and, to keep up appearances, load them with cheap merchandise. They then drive down four-in-hand, seemingly to sell their wares, succeed in crossing the frontier, and, abandoning the carts by the wayside, drive the cattle on to Toungoo, and there sell them. As to buffaloes, which the King's subjects are said to possess in large numbers, and would be only too glad to be allowed to sell, even greater restrictions are in force, and purchasers from our territory have to resort to secluded places in the jungle, make their bargains furtively, and drive the animals by stealth along out-of-the-way paths, and so over the frontier.

Jade stone.

Wheat.

Tobacco.

Ponies, mules, and cattle.

Metal-ware.
Earthen-ware.
Lacquered-ware.
Copper.
Precious stones.
Miscellaneous.

208. A trade which is of no great extent, and fluctuates but little year by year, is also done in metal-ware (consisting of brass images of Gaudama, pagoda bells, gongs, drinking-cups and spoons), earthen-ware, lacquered-ware, copper, precious stones, besides a large traffic in items comprised under the head of "miscellaneous," amongst which may be named soap, ground-nuts, onions, chillies, straw hats, and many other items.

Steamer and boat traffic.

209. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company continue to put forth the utmost energy and enterprise in developing the steamer traffic on the Irrawaddy. The opening of the Irrawaddy Valley Railway from Rangoon to Prome in May 1877 would not appear to have had any injurious effect on the company's operations, and during the year they added several swift and powerful steamers to their already splendid fleet. While the best anticipations as to the success of the railway have been quite realized, there is no reason to suppose that this result has been secured at the expense of private steam enterprise on the river, which will doubtless receive its full share of the benefits accruing from the impetus given to both trade and agriculture by the railway,—benefits which will be even more appreciable when the line is pushed on to the frontier. The steamers of the Flotilla Company made 140 trips up and 138 trips down during the year, compared with 125 up and 125 down in 1876-77. Steamers belonging to the King of Burma came and went at fitful intervals, but, as public carriers, may be left out of account. A feature in the year's river traffic is the remarkable decrease in the boat tonnage plying on the Irrawaddy. This has fallen away to so marked an extent as to throw doubt on the correctness of the figures returned. The following table shews the amount of boat tonnage employed in the export and import Irrawaddy traffic for the past two years :—

Year.	Export.		Import.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1876-77	9,112	90,720	11,049	111,266	20,161	201,986
1877-78	7,865	71,228	8,102	77,385	15,967	148,613
Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease	1,247	19,492	2,947	33,881	4,194	53,373

The boat traffic between Toungoo and Upper Burma is of no great extent. Two hundred and one boats left for Upper Burma and 176 came down during the year, against 242 and 194 respectively in the previous year. They bring in small quantities of cutch, cotton, metal-ware, and country-made cotton piece-goods, to be parted with as a rule in exchange for salt, betel-nut, *ngapee*, dried fish, &c., &c.

The Land Trade.

Value of the recorded land trade.

210 Allusion has already been made to the difficulties and drawbacks attending a correct registration of the trade which passes over the various land routes. Very little information on the subject has been gained beyond what was already known; but as the traders become better accustomed to the registering system, light will gradually be thrown on many points our acquaintance with which is as yet necessarily vague and imperfect. The following table shews the value of the trade brought on the records at the different registering stations during the year. It must be borne in mind that for some five or six months in the year—that is, from June to October—the traffic is all but put a stop to by the rains, and the consequently impassable state of the roads.

Division.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
Arakan	3,690	3,132	6,822
Pegu	17,745	1,272	19,017
Tenasserim	69,269	57,422	126,691
Total ..	90,704	61,826	152,530

211. ARAKAN DIVISION.—Only one district in this division has a land trade, namely, Kyouk-hpyoo, between which and Upper Burma, a small traffic is carried on *viâ* the frontier town of *An* or *Aeng*, where the trade is registered, and at which point it diverges by three mountain passes into the King's territory. The exports from Kyouk-hpyoo consisted, during the year, of native drugs and medicines, brass, copper, and ironware, betel-nut, *ngapee*, and other native provisions, salt, silk piece-goods, and specie. The export trade varies but little year by year in its character. Compared with that of the previous year, it shewed a decrease of £2,180, attributable, it is stated, to the heavy taxes exacted by the Burmese Government, or the ruler acting in its name, on all goods that cross the frontier. Betel-nut and *ngapee* form the main items of export; but the decrease in the quantity of each was partly due to the high prices ruling, and partly, in the case of *ngapee*, to a quantity of salt having been exported and probably used in its stead. The reason for so much specie being exported is that traders on their return from Kyouk-hpyoo take with them only such goods as they think will escape a high rate of duty, and at the same time leave the trader a profit on their sale, while the balance of the proceeds of the goods brought down and sold in our territory is carried home in cash. The decline in the amount of specie exported harmonizes with the general falling-off in the value of the goods imported during the year. This trade was of the value of £3,690, or £2,049 less than that of 1876-77, the large decrease being ascribed to the King's having monopolized the greater portion of the trade, and having compelled traders to purchase such merchandise as they required at prices far in excess of the real market value. The scarcity and high price of rice throughout the year also put a restriction on trade generally. The principal items of import were ponies and cattle, Chinese-ware, cotton piece-goods of native make, gums and resins, metals, oil, soapstone, jaggery, and pickled tea. The imports of cotton goods fell from £248 to £87. There was also a great decrease (namely, £1,870) in the value of the cutch imported,—only 3,726 maunds, value £1,420, having been brought down, as against 5,504 maunds, valued at £3,390, in 1876-77. The manufactures under this head are betelnut-crackers, gongs, cymbals, knives, and spoons. The value of the trade in these fell from £664 in 1876-77 to £258 in 1877-78. The value of the quantity imported was very trifling, namely, £42, compared with £186 in the previous year. As already stated, the reason for the decline is to be found in the King's interference with the trade in this article, and the high figure to which its price was forced up in consequence. The quantity of jaggery brought down was about double that of the previous year. Quantities of soapstone are imported for use in schools as slate-pencils. Sessamum oil is greatly prized by the Arakanese for its flavour and purity, and finds a ready sale amongst them. The value of the quantity imported during the year was £238, against £84 in 1876-77.

Exports.

Imports.

Cotton piece-goods.

Cutch.

Metal-ware.

Pickled tea.

Jaggery.

Soapstone.

Sessamum oil.

212. PEGU DIVISION.—The decrease (£4,369) in the value of the traffic recorded at these stations in 1877-78, as compared with 1876-77, is attributed chiefly to diminished exports of grain by the land routes; but the figures are not considered very accurate. The exports consisted of 233 tons of rice, value £953, as against 554 tons, valued at £1,950, in 1876-77, a small quantity of *ngapee*, some silk piece-goods, salt, earthenware, and sundries. The chief item of import was cutch, which was imported to the value of £9,930, each of the registering stations accounting for a part of the traffic. Raw cotton, value £1,386, cotton piece-goods of native make, value £157, and sessamum oil, valued at £368, besides trifling quantities of metal-ware, tea, timber, lacquered and earthen ware, and a variety of miscellaneous native goods, were also brought down.

Trade by the Thayetmyo frontier land stations.

Exports.

Imports.

213. TENASSERIM DIVISION.—Much pains have been taken, both by the Deputy Commissioner of Amherst and by the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Salween district, to secure useful information in connection with this traffic. In each case the trade is, in one or the other direction, of very respectable proportions, even as shewn by the returns, which neither of the officers concerned believes to represent its full value. The trade between Amherst and the different points of the Siamese and semi-independent states beyond our frontier is registered at the three stations of Hlinebwai, Kawkareit, and Meetan, which lie respectively almost due north, east, and south of Moulmein, the nearest (Hlinebwai) being about 80 miles from that town, and the furthest (Meetan) at a distance of about 116 miles. The Kawkareit route is the chief one, being used in preference to the others, as the road is easier. The Hlinebwai route, being the most direct one to the Shan states of Zimmay, secures a fair proportion of the traffic, while that by Meetan is so situated as to

Trade by the Tenasserim land routes.

catch only the trade of the most southern part of these states. The exports, which are confined to the same classes of goods and produce in the case of each route, with the exception of some £200 worth of fruits and nuts (chiefly betel) carried during the year by the Meetan road, consisted of European twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, manufactured goods in brass, copper, and iron, silk and woollen piece-goods, and sundries. The imports were horses, cattle, and elephants, the traffic in the last two being over £40,000 in value; metal-ware, such as gongs and cooking utensils; silk, both raw and manufactured; and a few miscellaneous items.

Tavoy and Mergui land trade.

214. Only one of the routes in this district, namely, the Myit-ta route, was used by traders during the year. There appear to have been no exports beyond some treasure. The imports consisted of elephants brought from Siam by a native of India, who had gone there expressly to buy them, copper vessels, raw silk carried by coolies and sent on to Moulmein, some gold-leaf, precious stones, and sundries. The slight import trade placed against this district in the returns is confined to copperware, and raw silk brought from Siam. The district has, properly speaking, no land trade whatever, the insignificant traffic claimed by it belonging in reality to the Tavoy district, from which all the traders come. Traders starting from Mergui proceed by the town of Tenasserim and up the Tenasserim river to a place called Poungyeik, in the Tavoy district, from which a road leads into Siam. It has been ascertained that no imposts are levied on the Siamese side on any of the goods carried by these traders.

Salween land trade.

215. The trade of the year was registered at four points,—the fourth being a place called Kyouk-hnyat, on a bend of the Salween river, due north of Pahpoon. Leaving Kyouk-hnyat, the traders go by water up the Salween for some distance and then rejoin the land route from Pahpoon *viâ* Kollido, at a point close to the river's edge, where the route breaks off into the two branch roads leading respectively into Eastern and Western Karennee. The exports by these Salween routes consist of piece-goods, betel-nut, rice, metal-ware of sorts, provisions, salt, sugar, tobacco, silk, woollen-goods and sundries, the imports being cattle (the bulk of which come into our territory from Siam (Zimmay) at a place called Koozait, on the extreme southern border of the district, at which there is no registering station), lacquered-ware, grain and vegetables, stick-lac, silk piece-goods of Shan make, pickled tea, and tobacco. The cattle-trade *viâ* Koozait might, it is believed be diverted to the Dargwin ferry were the road between that point and Pahpoon somewhat improved. Indeed, the entire trade would probably be rapidly increased and developed if better roads existed everywhere throughout the district. The district is still in its infancy, it is scantily populated, and as yet has had no opportunity of creating funds of sufficient extent to provide for its numerous wants.

Public Works.

Military.

216. Among the important military works in hand during the year, the 3rd section of the European Infantry barracks at Rangoon was completed, and good progress was at last made on the bomb-proof magazine within the redoubt at Thayetmyo. Work on the single-storied barrack for four sergeants and 80 men in the same redoubt had, unfortunately, to be suspended early in the year from want of funds; and other military requirements were held in abeyance from the same cause. The total military grant for the year was £31,330. This has virtually remained stationary for several years; and after deducting the usual charges for establishment, tools and plant, and the increasing cost of repairs, the balance available for original works only amounts to about £15,000 per annum. Considering the condition of most of the older military buildings, the necessity for the early reconstruction of new barracks, the unsupplied wants of the military, and the slow rate of progress at which large works under construction are of necessity carried on, it appears that a considerable augmentation to the usual grant is necessary, and that, as soon as the finances of the empire permit, the best interests of Government will be served by a more liberal expenditure in supplying the pressing wants of the European and Native garrisons of the province.

Irrigation.

217. Of the Irrawaddy embankments it may be said, speaking generally, that the whole expenditure on capital was utilized in raising and strengthening completed works to make them safe against a recurrence of the disasters of this and previous years. A large area of land has already been enclosed and partially protected by the Henzada section of the Irrawaddy embankments, and, before any extensions or prolongations are contemplated or carried out, this section should be strengthened sufficiently to make it fully protective at all seasons of the year, and thus secure confidence to those who have already taken up land, and others whose faith has been shaken by the frequent recurrence of breaches in the high floods of the last three years. The future prolongation of the embankments is a question which can only be settled by careful and full enquiry. The tendency of these works is believed by many competent judges to be to permanently raise the level of the river. There are, however, not sufficient data at present for an authoritative settlement of the question. But it is

certain that, in the Bassein branch of the river at all events, the effect has been to inundate considerable areas of culturable and cultivated land on the right bank. On the main river between the Ngawoon and Donabyoo the effect is not so observable. But the subject is involved in doubt; and it does not appear advisable under present circumstances that any great outlay be incurred in extending the works beyond what is absolutely necessary to complete the sections already undertaken, and permanently to preserve the lands which they are intended to protect.

The Myanoung embankment is not fully protective at its southern end, and several schemes have been advocated to remedy the defect. The river here, however, appears to be altering its course, as a portion of the southern extremity of the embankment has been washed away. Under these circumstances, it will be advisable to watch this erosive action before any remedial measures are put in hand. The question is a difficult one. A comprehensive report on the whole of the embankments is now under preparation. The Kyangheen embankment is a small isolated work protecting 2,500 acres of rice-land. It has also been raised and strengthened during the past two years.

Civil buildings,—provincial.

218. Good progress was made on renewing the roof and floor of the custom-house at Moulmein, which, as the building is old, were much decayed. The new jail at Akyab was almost completed at the close of the year according to estimate; but it requires certain additions to make it suitable in all respects for intramural labour. A commencement was also made on a new lock-up at Mergui, to take the place of the present old jail, which covers more ground than is required, and necessitates the keeping up of a large establishment. Several Extra Assistant Commissioners' court-houses were constructed where most required, and accommodation for officers on circuit was provided.

Civil buildings, -local.

219. The principal work on civil buildings carried out during the year consisted in additions and alterations to school-houses and masters' quarters, and in additional hospital accommodation at Akyab, Bassein, Shwe-gyeen, Moulmein, Pantanau, and Yandoon,—all very necessary works to meet the growing requirements of the province. Under "miscellaneous public improvements," certain improvements to the river bank at Rangoon and Bassein were carried out, as well as the construction of additional jetties and godowns at the former place. These will be taken over by the Port Trust, and will constitute a valuable portion of the property under its charge.

Communications.

220. Little work was carried out on the new supplementary road, 108 miles long, to take the place of the Prome road handed over to the railway, as funds were not available; and, for the same reason, feeder roads to the railway were not pushed on with the energy which such important works demanded. The best exertions of the Department will, it is hoped, be devoted to these works during the current year, for, were this portion of the country thoroughly opened out, a great increase in goods' receipts would follow. The greater portion of the grant for communications was spent in maintaining completed roads. This was proper under the circumstances; but it is to be regretted that more funds were not available to push on with roads in all parts of the province.

The Pegu and Sittang Canal, the most important work of its kind in the province, was brought to completion during the year. It was opened for traffic in March last, and has shortened the distance from Rangoon to Toungoo by a day's journey, and removed the danger which was experienced on the old Kyasoo route. Additional sluice-gates at the Sittang end are still required to keep the canal full; and until these have been provided and other minor works carried out, the canal cannot be considered successful in an engineering point of view.

Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway.

221. After nearly three years' labour, the railway from Rangoon to Prome, 163 miles in length, was completed sufficiently to enable it to be opened for traffic on the 1st May 1877. A good deal of work on stations, shops, and fencing was carried out during the year. A comparatively small expenditure will now complete all requirements, with the exception of the suburban lines at Rangoon, estimated to cost about £100,000, the construction of which has only recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. During the eleven months of 1877-78, the receipts and expenditure on the line were nearly balanced, and, considering that this was the first year of working and that the quantity of rolling-stock was insufficient to meet the wants of the rice-trade in the latter portion of the year, the result may be considered satisfactory. The receipts during the current year have increased very considerably, and the working expenses have been reduced. This will result in a nett profit of about £24,000, or about two per cent. on the capital outlay. As soon as the suburban lines are completed, and proper arrangements made for conveying grain in bags or in bulk from the fields into the rice-mills, the traffic in paddy is likely to increase, and much of it which now finds its way to Rangoon by water will undoubtedly be sent by rail. The extension of the line for another 42 miles—from Prome to near the frontier at Allanmyo—the estimate for which has already been submitted for the orders of the Government of India, is a very necessary work in prolongation of the present line.

222. A complete project for this line has been submitted for sanction, and is still under the consideration of the Government of India. The railway as projected will open out a fertile tract of country for the first 60 miles to the town of Pegu and for the last 80 miles from Toungoo, besides developing the resources of the Shwe-gyeen and Toungoo districts, and will attract to it the trade of the Shan country. There are many who consider that this line will be more remunerative than the one which has already been constructed up the Irrawaddy valley. The absence of all competition by steam-carriage on the river is a point much in its favour. As a military line, it is indispensable. The cantonment at Toungoo is at present separated from its base of operations at Rangoon by a circuitous river-route practicable only by boats of small draft at certain phases of the tide, and involving a voyage of from 15 to 20 days. With the railway the journey will not take as many hours. On administrative, military, political, and commercial grounds, the Sittang Valley Railway is the most important subject now under consideration in connection with public works in British Burma. The following extracts from a note, dated 29th August 1878, by Lieut.-Colonel Twynam, Officiating Chief Engineer, on the paying prospects of this line, may be usefully inserted here :—

Rangoon and Sittang Valley Railway.

"Four years have elapsed since these proposals (*viz.*, for the construction of the line by a private company under certain conditions) were submitted to the Government of India, and the communications with Toungoo are, or rather were on 1st April last, very much as in 1874,—work on the Pegu and Toungoo road having been suspended pending a decision on the railway project. The value of the trade with Karennee and Shan states has nevertheless risen in the interval from £239,310 to £317,264,—the increase during the four years being nearly equal to that in the preceding decade. Population and area under cultivation have also increased, but not, of course, in anything like the same proportion. That under these circumstances there should be any increase at all is a matter for congratulation.

"The construction of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, by admitting the passage of boats between the two rivers throughout the month, instead of for only three or four days at each spring, by enabling boats to avoid the lower reaches of the Sittang and the dangers of the bore, and by shortening by about two days the length of the voyage to Toungoo, has done something to improve the communication between Rangoon and that place.

"Even now, however, the voyage to Toungoo occupies from 12 to 15, and sometimes even 20, days for a laden boat, and can only be performed, owing to the shallowness of the river above Shwe-gyeen during the fine season, in boats of a very limited capacity, rarely if ever exceeding 10 to 12 tons. During the month of June in this year, one of the leading timber-dealers was detained some days in Toungoo by want of water to float his small steam-launch.

"The rates of freight, moreover, are prohibitory. As examples, it may be mentioned that for a 8-ton boat, to carry either eight men or 12 casks of beer, or other stores in like proportion, the Commissariat Department pays £7 to Toungoo and £3 to Shwe-gyeen; that the ordinary rates in the bazaar for carriage of goods to Toungoo range from £1 10*s.* 0*d.* to £2, and, when troops are being moved or any other great demand springs up, even £2 10*s.* 0*d.* per ton; and that for a weekly mail service to Toungoo (to Pegu 55 miles by land, and thence by boat) the Postal Department pays £80 per mensem. or £960 per annum.

* * * * *

"The Sittang valley line, on the other hand, with its terminus at Toungoo, and without any competition, will very soon attract the whole of the trade with Karennee and the Shan states.

"For the bulk of the trade with these (Shan) states, Pyanbway, a town about five Burmese or 18 English miles north from Yemothen, is at present the great depôt, and from that place the trade is carried on *viâ* Magwe on the Irrawaddy.

"From Pyanbway the distance to Magwe is in a direct line about 80 miles; and thence to Allanmyo 60 and Rangoon 265 miles. From Pyanbway to our frontier (to which, of course, the Sittang valley line will ultimately be extended) the distance is 74 miles, to Toungoo itself 112 miles, and thence to Rangoon 164 miles,—the total distance from Pyanbway to Rangoon being by the Irrawaddy valley about 345 miles and by the Sittang valley 276 miles.

"Everything, therefore, is in favour of the trade being attracted to the Sittang valley line, which will, if constructed, very soon make its influence felt far above Yemothen.

"In these remarks I have not, it will be observed, attempted to shew that any trade sufficiently large to support a railway exists at the present moment; on the contrary, I admit that it does not exist. But I have attempted to shew, and I trust with some small measure of success, that Toungoo and the states to the north are at present cut off from the outer world; that the materials for a large trade do exist, and require only development; and that this development is only retarded by the want of communication which the projected line is intended to supply."

223. Appropriation and Outlay.—The following abstracts of the tabular statements forming the appendices to this chapter present a comparative view of the working of each separate budget :—

Service heads.		Original budget grants.	Final grants.	Outlay.	Differences. More.	Differences. Less.
		£	£	£	£	£
Imperial Ordinary ..	Military	31,330	31,330	29,382	..	1,948
	Other services ..	2,300	2,710	2,034	..	676
Total, Imperial Ordinary ..		33,630	34,040	31,416	..	2,624
Imperial Irrigation (Agricultural) ..	Capital	20,900	20,900	21,383	483	..
	Revenue	6,000	6,000	5,122	..	878
	Ordinary agricultural.	600	600	349	..	251
Total, Imperial Irrigation ..		27,500	27,500	26,854	..	646
Imperial State Railways (exclusive of expenditure in England) ..	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway ..	138,735	234,038	239,729	5,691	..
	Rangoon and Sittang Valley Railway Survey	1,500	5,000	4,865	..	135
Total, State Railways ..		140,235	239,038	244,594	5,556	..
Grand Total, Imperial ..		201,365	300,578	302,864	2,286	..
Provincial		125,000	108,914	92,214	..	16,700
Municipal and contributions		1,989	2,028	1,900	..	128
Local		*30,751	†41,981	31,353	..	10,628
Grand Total, Provincial and Local ..		157,740	152,923	125,467	..	27,456
Grand Total on all Budgets ..		359,105	453,501	428,331	..	25,170

* Exclusive of £1,200 provided for expenditure in England.
† Ditto of £869 expenditure in England.

224. Excluding expenditure on State railways from the accounts of the current year, as extraordinary works for which provision is made from loan funds, the total appropriation and outlay on ordinary works, as contrasted with similar returns for the three previous years, is exhibited in the following table :—

Budgets.		1874-75. A. Totals.	Excess.	Lapse.	1875-76. B. Totals.	Excess.	Lapse.	1876-77. C. Totals.	Excess.	Lapse	1877-78 D. Totals.	Excess.	Lapse.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imperial Ordinary	Final grant	38,300	...	.	39,800			40,300	..		31,040		.
	Outlay	33,925	..	4,375	46,772	6,972	.	39,436	.	864	31,417	...	2,623
Imperial Irrigation	Final grant	30,000			27,850	.	.	38,500	.		27,500	.	.
	Outlay .	22,149		7,851	42,976	15,126		35,450		3,050	26,854	.	646
Provincial	Final grant	163,000		.	121,956		..	108,211	.		108,914		.
	Outlay ...	163,187	187		143,353	18,397		107,403		808	92,213	.	16,701
Local and Municipal	Final grant	66,676	.	...	31,899	.		37,912			41,009		.
	Outlay	54,689		12,187	26,527	.	5,372	30,204	.	7,708	33,254	..	10,755
Grand Total	Final grants.	298,176	Total Lapse. 24,226		224,505	Total Excess 35,123		224,923	Total Lapse. 12,330		214,463	Total Lapse. 30,725	
	Outlay .	273,950			259,628			212,493			183,738		
Percentage of lapse on Grants			8·125		..			.	5·526		.	14·326	
Charges for establishments		39,086	..		40,573	...		40,665	.		44,238		

Note.—The columns A., B., and C. have been filled in as per P. W. D. Progress Report for 1876-77.

225. The outlay under Imperial Ordinary and Imperial Irrigation is on the whole satisfactory, the lapses being small and admitting of explanation. Under provincial, municipal, and local, the expenditure has fallen short of the final grant of £125,467 by £27,456, and, although some explanation has been given of the great lapses under these heads, it cannot be accepted as exonerating the officers who were entrusted with the details of this expenditure.

Telegraphs.

226. There are two divisions of the telegraph system in British Burma,—one known as the Arakan division, and the other as the British Burma division. The former embraces the portion of the line running from the Naaf estuary immediately north of Arakan to the town of Prome in the Prome district of Pegu. The latter extends from this point onwards. The line, after leaving Prome, branches northwards to Thayetmyo and southwards to Rangoon, where, again, branch lines diverge to various points in the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions.

Arakan division.

227. The length of line in the Arakan division was the same as in 1876-77, namely, 415 miles; but the length of wire was doubled, there being now two wires throughout, instead of a single one as before. The second wire is used for through traffic, and the original one chiefly for local messages. In connection with the second line, cables had to be laid across three rivers *en route*. The alignment was improved in many places during the year, numbers of decayed posts were replaced, and the track of the line freed from trees which threatened to break the wires. The line was tested carefully, and faults remedied when discovered. There were five stations in the division, as before.

British Burma division.

228. The line in the British Burma division extends over 861 miles, with 1,708 miles of wire, compared with 856 and 1,453 miles respectively in the previous year. A line between Bassein and Diamond island was opened on 9th December 1877, its length being 73½ miles. Eleven miles were also constructed in the previous year between the town of Rangoon and the suburb of Poozoondoung for the convenience of merchants owning rice-mills in the latter locality. This system of renting wires and instruments to private firms was extended during the year, and there are now 1.. distinct lines, with 26 A. B. C. instruments to work them rented in Rangoon. During the year a wire was added to the line from Elephant point to Prome, as part of a general scheme for improving the line to Calcutta and giving greater facilities for traffic. There are 13 telegraph offices in the division, namely, at Amherst, Moulmein, Shwe-gyeen, Toungoo, Diamond island, Bassein, Elephant point, Rangoon, Laingha, Henzada, Myanoung, Prome, and Thayetmyo.

Increase in messages.

229. There was a very considerable increase in the number of messages received and sent from nearly all the stations, particularly Elephant point, the receipts on account of which were sufficiently large to render the line to Rangoon self-supporting and independent of any subsidy whatever from the Rangoon Port Fund during the year.

Post Office.

Number of offices.

230. The number of post offices under imperial control at the end of the year was 28, as compared with 23 at the end of 1876-77, besides three experimental post offices and 12 pillar boxes, nine of which latter are in the town and suburbs of Rangoon. Receiving-houses in two suburbs of Rangoon were opened during the year, as an experiment, with the view, chiefly, of giving the large foreign labouring population living there facilities for buying stamps and transacting other post office work without being compelled to lose time in going to the central office. The new post office at Kyouk-hpyoo, erected at a cost of £342, was occupied on the 2nd May, and that at Prome on the 1st June 1877. The cost of the latter was £441. Both buildings are very conveniently situated.

Mail services.

231. From the 2nd May 1877, on which date the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway was opened for traffic, the mails to and from Prome, Thayetmyo, and Mandalay were conveyed daily by train between Rangoon and Prome. The time occupied between those towns was at first two days, but latterly the journey has been made in about 12 hours. The mail services, both by sea and river, were punctually performed throughout the year. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company continued, after the opening of the railway, to despatch two steamers weekly from Rangoon to Mandalay, and *vice versa*,—mails being carried by the non-contract as well as by the contract steamers without the payment to the company of any additional subsidy.

Rangoon and Moulmein service.

232. The paddle-steamer *Rangoon*, which plies between Rangoon and Moulmein, and carries the mails without any contract arrangement, was taken off the line for repairs during April and May 1877. On this account mails from Calcutta were delivered in Moulmein during that period from two to three days later than usual.

Increase of correspondence through the post office.

233. The correspondence passing through the post office at Rangoon, Prome, Akyab, Mandalay, Moulmein, and Henzada, again increased during the year. Elsewhere only slight progress was made. At Rangoon, the work is fast outgrowing the capacity of the buildings, and the erection of a new office on another site is under consideration.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross receipts of revenue.

234. The gross receipts of revenue from all sources in the Civil Department in 1877-78 amounted to £1,988,274, distributed as follows :—

		£.
(a)	Imperial	1,681,373
(b)	Provincial	63,166
(c)	Local	125,143
(d)	Municipal	118,592

As compared with 1876-77—

(a)	shews a decrease of	30,510
(b)	shews an increase of	8,977
(c)	and (d) shew a decrease of	7,180
	Total decrease of ..	28,713

Incidence of taxation.

235. The population of British Burma in 1876-77 numbered 2,942,605, and in the year under report, it is stated at 3,011,614, so that the receipts of the former year give an incidence of 13*s.* 8½*d.* per head, of which 11*s.* 7¾. were imperial, 4¼*d.* provincial, and 1*s.* 8½*d.* local ; and in the latter year of 13*s.* 2½*d.* per head, of which 11*s.* 2*d.* were imperial, 5*d.* provincial, 10*d.* local, and 9½*d.* municipal

Expenditure on civil administration.

236. The expenditure on the civil administration, imperial and provincial, was £668,644, as compared with £704,941 in the previous year,—a decrease of £36,297. The surplus in the Civil Department available for military and public works, and share of the cost of the Imperial Government, was £1,075,895. Local funds' and municipalities' disbursements were £247,982, as compared with an expenditure of £262,534 in 1876-77, shewing a decrease of £14,552.

Revenue and disbursements for past eight years.

237. The following tabular statement shews the gross receipts and disbursements on account of imperial and provincial services of this province for each of the past eight years :—

Details of item.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Gross Revenue.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Civil Department (Imperial and Provincial) ..	1,204,927	1,254,373	1,416,298	1,527,458	1,520,453	1,787,954	1,766,102	1,744,539
Public Works Department	4,665	4,687	4,018	4,266	6,843	4,891	6,306	* 39,819
Total ...	1,209,592	1,259,060	1,420,316	1,531,724	1,527,296	1,792,845	1,772,408	1,784,358
Gross Charges.								
Civil Department (Imperial and Provincial)	497,002	496,714	500,170	541,860	625,357	675,935	704,941	668,644
Public Works Department ..	143,885	168,644	203,254	217,028	207,187	223,883	182,319	150,557
Total ...	640,887	665,358	703,424	759,888	832,544	899,818	887,260	819,201
Results								
Surplus in Civil Department ..	707,925	757,659	916,128	992,598	895,096	1,112,019	1,061,161	1,075,893
Deduct nett public works expenditure .	139,220	163,957	199,236	210,762	200,644	218,992	176,013	110,738
Nett surplus available for military expenditure and for a share of the cost of the central Government ..	568,705	593,702	716,892	771,836	694,452	893,027	885,148	965,155

* Includes £34,236 paid in by State railway, for a road appropriated for railway purposes.

From the foregoing statement, it will be seen that the nett aggregate surplus of eight years commencing from 1870-71, has been £6,088,917. The surplus in 1870-71 was £568,705, in 1877-78 £965,155, or an increase of 69·71 per cent. The large receipts in 1877-78 in the Public Works Department include the payment of £34,236 for the road appropriated for the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway. The nett charge of the troops stationed in Burma in 1877-78 is given by the Controller of Military Accounts at £270,191. This would leave £694,964 available for remittance to India. British Burma remitted to India in 1877-78 £544,338 nett cash.

(a).—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

238. *Receipts.*—The imperial receipts in 1877-78, as compared with those of the previous year, shew a decrease of £30,540, or 1·78 per cent. This decrease is under land revenue; nearly all the other items of revenue shew a fair increase over the preceding year. The apparent falling-off under land revenue may be said to be due to the large outstandings uncollected at the close of the year, which will probably be all realized in 1878-79. The remissions were also heavier in the year under review than in the preceding year, owing to the occurrence of disastrous floods in the deltaic districts of the province.

Decrease in imperial receipts for 1877 78.

239. The realizations from land revenue, capitation tax, land assessment in lieu of capitation tax, fisheries, and miscellaneous items, aggregated £785,649 in 1877-78, against £835,376 in 1876-77,—a decrease of £49,727. This decrease is due to a large portion of the demands of the current year not having been realized at the close of the year, and to the remissions in 1877-78 being heavier than in the preceding year.

Territorial revenue.

240. The details of the land revenue demand for the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 are appended :—

	1876 77.		1877-78.		Nett increase after deducting remissions.
	Demand.	Remissions.	Demand.	Remissions.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Land..	156,918	4,127	182,639	5,985	23,863
2.—Capitation tax	263,526	1,711	269,154	561	7,108
3.—House tax and land tax in lieu of capitation tax	17,319	111	17,502	119	148
4.—Fisheries	77,653	168	95,380	110	18,085

The total area brought under cultivation during the year was 2,951,265 acres, as compared with 2,833,520 acres in the preceding year; and the assessment thereon, £482,639, against £456,919. Although there was nowhere, except at Bassein, an unusually heavy rain-fall, the season was marked by the occurrence in the deltaic districts of extensive floods, due to causes other than the local rain-fall. These inundations did much damage to crops, and rendered necessary extensive remissions of land revenue. Notwithstanding this drawback, the results of the year shew an increase in actual revenue of 1·31 per cent. over the nett collections of 1876-77.

241. The gross amount of tax realized was £269,454, levied on 664,133 persons, the figures of 1876-77 having been £263,526, levied on 648,633 persons. The nett increase amounted to £7,108, or nearly 2·70 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. With the exception of the Sandoway district, where the falling-off is quite unaccountable, there was a satisfactory increase in this branch of revenue in the Arakan division, the figures of the year shewing an increase of 1,038 persons taxed and £202 in revenue. The system of levying a rate of four shillings per annum on each house in satisfaction of all revenue demands in the hill Tracts of Northern Arakan is still in force, and appears to work well. The unusually large increase, amounting to 2·47 per cent. on the revenue of the previous year, in the Pegu division, is highly satisfactory. The increase is due partly to natural causes, and partly to the stricter supervision exercised by district officers in the preparation of assessment-rolls. In Tenasserim, the nett collections rose from £46,937 in 1876-77 to £48,341 in the year of report, the number of persons taxed being respectively 132,333 and 136,502.

Capitation tax.

242. There was a slight decrease in the collection of this tax in Arakan, but the amount (*viz.*, £16) is so small that no explanation appears called for. In Pegu, a nett increase of £302 is shewn in the collections of the year. The chief increase took place in Rangoon, and is attributed to the erection of new buildings on suburban lands. This is the last year in which land assessment in lieu of capitation will appear in the returns for Rangoon, the tax having been abolished and an enhanced municipal tax levied in its place. In Tenasserim, there was a decrease of £133, due to the rectification of the municipal limits of the town of Toungoo. The following figures shew the amount collected in 1877-78, as compared with the previous year :—

Land assessment in lieu of capitation tax.

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£	£
Akyab	1,173	..
Kyouk-hpyoo	180	..
Rangoon	9,727	10,060
Bassein	2,179	2,101
Prome	2,071	2,100
Thayetmyo	783	801
Toungoo	1,236	1,102

243. The gross collections of the tax on sea and inland fisheries in the year 1877-78 (*viz.*, £95,380) were more than those in 1876-77 by £17,727.

Fisheries.

With the exception of Rangoon and Bassein, there was a general increase of revenue in all the districts of the province; but by far the largest increment took place in the Thonkwa and Shwe-gyeen districts. In the report of 1876-77 it was stated that many of the fisheries were too large and unwieldy to be worked to any advantage by a single individual, or to the eventual profit of Government. So far as the services of competent surveyors were available, measures have been taken to demarcate these fisheries. A commencement has been made in the Thonkwa district with appreciable results, and, as the work proceeds, a large increase in this branch of revenue may be looked for.

244. The receipts under this head in 1877-78 shew a decrease of £608 on salt locally manufactured, as compared with 1876-77. A falling-off also took place on foreign salt collected by the Customs Department, of £2,226, as the following statement shews:—

Salt excise.

	1874-75	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£	£	£	£
Collected by—				
Deputy Commissioners as excise ..	5,164	4,557	5,418	4,810
Collectors of Customs as duty .	8,580	10,971	9,182	6,956
	13,744	15,528	14,600	11,766

The revenue from locally-made salt continues to dwindle down before the importations of foreign salt. The quantity made in Arakan is used for purely local domestic purposes, and for export to fish-curing districts. In the Pegu division it is used extensively in the curing of fish, and its production is stimulated or otherwise by the success or failure of each particular year's fishery operations.

245. The gross collections in the year under review amounted to £428,014, as against £429,562 in 1876-77, or a nett decrease of £1,548 as compared with the previous year. The import-duty, including salt, contributed £124,305,—an increase of £14,195; the export-duty £297,598,—a decrease of £20,650 under miscellaneous receipts. A sum of £4,143, being the balance of the Customs Confiscation Fund, was brought to credit of Provincial Services under the orders of the Government of India. The import-duty was the highest ever collected. The falling-off under "exports" may be attributed to the extensive shipments of rice to Indian ports, which kept prices too high to allow merchants to ship freely to the Home markets.

Customs

246. The following tabulated statement shews the gross revenue from excise realized in the past five years:—

Excise

Head of excise	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78.
	£	£	£	£	£
Opium .. .	73,565	82,055	87,415	97,281	104,081
Spirits manufactured after the English method	17,193	18,624	24,702	29,246	31,025
Do ditto ditto Native do	14,967	17,870	22,482	19,076	15,127
Toddy	15,727	19,390	20,452	26,058	25,850
Total ..	121,452	137,999	155,001	171,661	176,083
License fees for the sale of imported liquors ..	5,595	9,490	9,215	12,582	11,552
Customs duty on imported liquors ..	34,091	38,572	38,327	42,418	49,245
Total revenue from Liquors and Drugs .	161,138	186,001	202,543	226,611	236,880

Deducting remissions, the nett imperial revenue of the year was £175,665, against £171,618 in 1876-77, shewing an increase of £4,047, or 2·35 per cent. In the Arakan division there has been an actual decrease of over two per cent., due chiefly to a falling-off in receipts from

269. The disbursements on account of civil and political establishments amounted in 1877-78 to £49,448, as compared with £62,975 in the preceding year. The details are,—civil, £35,117; political, £14,332, as against £36,838 and £26,138 respectively in 1876-77. The decrease in the civil establishment is mostly under Office of Account and Audit.

Civil and political establishments.

270. The expenditure under this head for the year was £6,964, of which emigration amounted to £3,890; veterinary class, £920; tobacco-cultivation in the Arakan Hills, £906; cinchona plantation, £622; and other minor establishments, £626. The charges for these heads in 1876-77 were respectively £578, £268, £602, £544, and £537.

Minor establishments.

271. The expenditure on law and justice was in the year 1877-78 £75,514, as compared with £73,901 in 1876-77. The increase is under "Judicial Commissioner" and criminal courts.

Law and Justice.

272. The marine expenditure in 1877-78 was £22,453, that of the previous year, £24,187. The decrease is under "light-houses and ships,"—the expenditure on this account being £5,384 in the year under report and £7,380 in 1876-77.

Marine.

273. The ecclesiastical expenditure was £3,859 in 1877-78, being a slight increase of £24 over the preceding year.

Ecclesiastical.

274. The medical establishments—that is, the pay of Civil Surgeons—amounted to £9,318 in 1877-78, as compared with £8,454 in the previous year.

Medical.

275. There is an increase of £331 in the year under review for pensions and gratuities, the amount disbursed being £8,779, as compared with £8,448 in 1876-77.

Pensions

276. The amount under this head paid in 1877-78 was £1,996, as compared with £1,939 in 1876-77.

Miscellaneous

277. The following statement shews the disbursements within the province during the last two years on various accounts other than the civil administration:—

Disbursements on accounts other than civil Administration.

	1876 77	1877 78	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£.
Telegraph Department	32,181	33,518	1,337	
Indian Money-order Department	17 522	19,153	1,631	
Overland and Continental Money-order Department .	150	202	52	
Public Works Department	540,628	515,640	..	24,988
Military do	289 995	281 396	..	8,599
Indian and other Governments . . .	502,926	716,586	213,660	
Bills, do do .. .	22,413	14 296	..	8,117

The prominent features in this table are the increases under Telegraph Department and Indian overland and continental money-order transactions. The decrease under Public Works Department is owing to the heavier expenditure in the previous year on account of the State railway, while the increase under India and other, Governments is accounted for by the heavy cash remittances made to India.

278. The closing cash balance of the year shews an increase of £34,533, as compared with that of 1876-77. The following are the details:—

Cash balances

Details	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£.	£.
Notes	64,545	11,720
Silver	387,309	477,597
Copper	7,403	4,576
Total ..	459,257	[illegible]

(b) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Assignment from imperial revenues.

279. PROVINCIAL SERVICES.—The imperial allotment for the year was £300,000, as compared with £299,886 in 1876-77.

Jails.

280. Jail receipts amounted in 1877-78 to £26,966, as compared with £27,896 in the preceding year. In this year the practice of giving a per contra credit for the printing work executed at the Rangoon Jail Press for Government Departments was done away with by order of the Government of India, and this change of system accounts for the decrease. Other jail manufactures shew an improvement over the preceding year. The details of the receipts are, jail manufactures, £25,481 ; value of printing work executed at Jail Press, £351 ; hire of convicts, £401 ; miscellaneous, £733.

Registration.

281. The receipts from fees for registering and copying documents were £981, against £956 in 1876-77.

Police.

282. The contributions from the Village Police Cess were £3,456, recoveries from municipalities for cost of police, £13,022 ; cash receipts under Act XXXI. of 1860, £163 ; fees, fines, and forfeitures, £1,104 ; superannuation receipts, £189 ; and miscellaneous, £536,—making a total of £18,470, as against £17,279 in 1876-77.

Education.

283. The receipts from school fees were £2,167 ; sale proceeds of books, £1,122 ; subscriptions to *Educational Gazette*, £192, and miscellaneous, £97,—an aggregate of £3,578, as compared with £3,288 in 1876-77.

Medical.

284. The details of medical receipts are,—lock hospital fees and fines, £451; contribution from Military Department for lock hospital at Thayetmyo, £140 ; proceeds of labour of inmates of lunatic asylum, £258 ; contributions for maintenance of lunatics, £17 ; other miscellaneous medical receipts, £117,—an aggregate of £983, as compared with £958 in 1876-77.

Printing.

285. Printing receipts, including sale of Gazette and other publications, amounted to £198 in the year under report, as against £589 in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous.

286. The receipts of the year amounted to £7,844. Of this sum, £7,700 is on account of recovery of advances made in previous years to the Rangoon Port Fund. The other items are of a fluctuating nature.

Public Works.

287. Receipts for tolls, rents, sale proceeds of buildings and materials, and miscellaneous, were £4,597 ; but in the year under review a sum of £34,237 was paid in by the State Railway on account of contributions for cost of feeder roads, so that the realizations under public works amounted to £38,834, as compared with £5,240 in 1876-77.

288. DISBURSEMENTS.—Provincial refunds in the year amounted to £816, as against £244. The details are,—jails, £11 ; police, £372 ; education, £11 ; and medical, £422.

Jails.

289. The expenditure on account of jails in the year 1877-78 amounted to £51,550, of which £17,311 was for jail manufactures, the receipts being £26,966. The expenditure was £2,460 in excess of the preceding year, and this was chiefly owing to the enhanced rates for rations prevailing. The nett cost, therefore, to the State, of the jails, was £24,584, as compared with £21,194 in 1876-77.

Registration.

290. The charges of this Department were £473, as against £495 in the previous year.

Police.

291. The expenditure was £146,372, as compared with £147,197 in the preceding year. The decrease is owing to savings of pay from absentees. The gross cost of the Municipal Police included in the above was £15,284 ; while the contributions received from municipalities were £13,022, which includes arrears of 1876-77, leaving a nett charge of £2,262 against provincial funds for the year under report.

Education.

292. The educational charges in 1877-78 amounted to £22,330, being a decrease of £887 over the previous year.

Medical.

293. The charges on account of Medical Services were £13,595, as compared with £11,990 in 1876-77. The details of the expenditure are,—for medical establishments, £458 ; vaccination, £950 ; hospitals and dispensaries, £7,293; lunatic asylum, £1,653; lock hospital, £2,704 ; and for Sanitation, £537. The increase in the year under report was chiefly under hospitals and dispensaries and lock hospitals, and owing to enhanced rates for rations, and greater supplies of medicines and instruments from the Military Department to the hospitals.

Printing.

294. The cost of printing amounted to £8,400, as against £10,318 in 1876-77. Of this, £3,739 was on account of the Jail Press, £406 for printing at private presses, and the balance was the cost of the Secretariat Press.

295. The following were the disbursements on account of petty provincial establishments and miscellaneous in the two years :—

Miscellaneous.

	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£.	£.
Subsidy for conveyance of mails	1,200	1,200
Establishment in Office of Account and Audit	119	156
Public exhibitions and fairs	326	53
Donations to gardens and museums	175	181
Survey of seaport towns	1,234	1,309
Cemetery establishments	190	181
Charitable donations	171	152
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	502	497
Cost of books and publications..	62	117
European vagrants	5	36
Loomatee Sanitarium	430	39
Conservancy charge	335	388
Miscellaneous	644	270

For office-rent, rates, and taxes the expenditure was £1,060, as compared with £814 in 1876-77. The increase is under "rates and taxes."

296. The expenditure on roads, miscellaneous public improvements, and civil buildings (including petty construction and repairs) was £92,704, of which £92,218 were expended by the Public Works Department, and £486 by civil officers. The expenditure in 1876-77 was £108,235.

Public works.

297. Omitting mere deposit funds, the local funds proper are—

Local Funds.

(*a*) the Five per Cent. Cess, for roads, police, education, and district post;
(*b*) the District;
(*c*) the Town;
(*d*) the Port;
(*e*) the Dispensary;
(*f*) the Cantonment;
(*g*) the Customs Confiscation; and
(*h*) the Dalhousie Park.

298. The following tabulated statement shews in juxtaposition the receipts and disbursements, with opening and closing balance, of each fund during the year under review :—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Five per Cent. Cess	32,670	27,511	60,181	35,112	25,069
District	25,286	29,298	54,584	28,108	26,476
Town	7,688	6,425	14,113	5,514	8,599
Port	18,625	55,517	74,142	57,874	16,268
Dispensary	2,824	2,630	5,454	3,150	2,304
Cantonment	1,416	2,831	4,247	3,977	270
Customs Confiscation	3,873	680	4,553	4,553	..
Dalhousie Park	643	251	894	728	166
Total ..	93,025	125,143	218,168	139,016	79,152

(*a.*) The Cess Fund was created under orders of the Government of India. The income consists of a cess of five per cent. levied in addition to the land tax. It is levied for local purposes in the following proportions, *viz.*:—for roads, one per cent.; for village police, 2¾ per cent.; for education, one per cent.; for district post, ¼ per cent; and though as a rule these proportions are adhered to in expending the funds, yet the Chief Commissioner has the power to transfer any sums from one head to another. The detailed receipts of the year were,—roads, £5,712; village police, £15,025; education, £5,516; district post, £1,258. The charges for the cost of collection and management, for village police, Government cess and aided schools, district post, and roads, the payments under each division being,—for roads, £10,453; village police, £15,025; education, £8,556; and district post, £1,079.

(*b. & c.*) The district and town funds are cognate funds. The receipts are from taxes on houses, excise, slaughter, carriage and boat licenses, ferry tolls, rents of fruit trees, bazaars, &c. The charges are for collection and management, police, education,

vaccination, dispensaries, bazaars, cattle-markets, cattle-pounds, staging bungalows, conservancy and slaughter-houses, veterinary pupils, registration of births and deaths, and for public works. The public works expenditure from district funds amounted to £12,689 ; from town funds, £798.

(*d.*) The Port Fund is constituted under Act XIII. of 1867 and Act XII. of 1875. The income is derived mainly from port dues on vessels, port light dues, pilotage fees, harbour-masters' fees, and rents, &c. The charges are for port and pilot vessels, and boats for light-houses, pay of port officers, and establishments for harbour masters, and for buoys, jetties, wharves, &c. The Rangoon Pilot Fund forms part of the Port Fund ; the pilots are paid a four-fifth's share of their earnings ; the remaining one-fifth share goes towards the maintenance of the pilot-vessels and boats. The Rangoon Port Fund paid off the debt of £7,700 obtained from Provincial Services. The public works expenditure amounted to £12,552.

(*e.*) The receipts of the Dispensary Fund are fees from patients, voluntary contributions and contributions from port, municipal, and town funds. The charges are for purchase of country medicines, dieting paying patients, pay of servants and public works. Expenditure by Public Works Department was £548. This fund at the close of 1877-78 was amalgamated with its respective town funds.

(*f.*) The Cantonment Fund is formed under Act XXII. of 1861: the income is from taxes on houses and tenants, police tax, fishery licenses, grazing fees and rents, and fees and fines. The charges are for the cost of collection, conservancy, and other establishments, and the maintenance of roads. The public works expenditure in the year amounted to £1,851.

(*g.*) The Customs Confiscation Fund was constituted under section 229 of Act VI. of 1863. The receipts consist of confiscations and fines, the charges being principally rewards to seizing officers. From the passing of the new Customs Act of 1878, the fund has been abolished, and the balance at credit was transferred to Provincial Services. The transactions in future will be provincial.

(*h.*) The Dalhousie Park was created under orders of the Chief Commissioner in 1871. The receipts are from lease of trees, grazing-lands, and rent of paddy-land. The charges are for clearance and maintenance of the park.

299. Municipalities.—There are seven municipalities, with an income of £118,592, and an expenditure of £108,965. The following statement shews the revenue and expenditure of 1877-78, with opening and closing balances of each :—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Rangoon	799	70,919	71,718	62,477	9,241
Bassein	1,430	8,825	10,255	8,572	1,683
Henzada	3,314	4,629	7,943	4,142	3,801
Prome	3,045	9,638	12,683	7,984	4,699
Moulmein	1,043	10,593	11,636	10,996	670
Toungoo	589	5,358	5,947	5,944	3
Akyab	2,369	8,630	10,999	8,881	2,118
	12,589	118,592	131,181	108,966	22,215

The municipalities are constituted under Act VII of 1874. There was no new municipality created during the year under report. Rangoon owed to Imperial Services £31,908, and Akyab £1,246, of which latter a sum of £620 has been repaid in June 1878. The former is paying off by half-yearly instalments as they fall due. It will be observed that they commenced the year with an opening balance of £12,589, and they closed with a balance of £22,215. This was mainly due to the Rangoon Municipality having received a larger loan at the close of the year than could be utilized.

V.—METEOROLOGY, VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Meteorology.

Observatories.

300. THREE observatories, supplied with properly verified and compared instruments for recording meteorological observations, were opened in the year 1876, in addition to the old observatory at Akyab, which had always worked directly under the Meteorological Reporter of Bengal. During the year 1877, the remaining stations of Thayetmyo, Toungoo, and Mergui were supplied with instruments, thus completing the series of observatories in Burma contemplated by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India. The observatory at Mergui was opened on the 1st September, from which date the observations are correct; it is now situated on a hill above the town, near the police station and the public offices, whither the instruments were removed from the enclosure of the old civil dispensary in November last, the latter situation not being sufficiently open. The height of the cistern of the barometer above sea-level has not yet been ascertained, although instructions were issued by the Chief Engineer of the province to have it determined by spirit-levelling on the 27th November. The old instruments previously in use, which had not been compared, were returned into store. The observatory at Thayetmyo was opened on the 1st November 1877: it is situated at the civil dispensary, and the shed containing the instruments is well exposed. The anemometer is placed on the top of the central tower of the jail, as the civil dispensary was not suitable for this purpose. The height of the cistern of the barometer above sea-level has not yet been ascertained. The observatory at Toungoo was also opened on the 1st November; it is situated at the native military hospital, in a very good situation. The height of the barometer-cistern has not been fixed at this station either.

Barometrical observations.

301. The mean pressure of the barometer, as usual, was highest during the months of January and February, and lowest during the heavy rains of the month of August. The highest trustworthy reading recorded was 30·406 at Rangoon on the 18th January, and the lowest, 29·616 at Akyab on the 6th August. According to the returns, the climate of Rangoon was the dampest in the province, the equivalent humidity per cent. having reached 96 in the month of July. Thayetmyo had the driest climate in the year. During the months of March and April, the atmosphere of this station contained only 41 per cent. of humidity.

Temperature.

302. The highest temperature recorded in the shade was 111° at Thayetmyo on the 6th May, 106·07° at Rangoon on the 4th and 10th May, and 108·5° at Toungoo on the 7th May. The lowest temperature of the dry minimum thermometer recorded was 48° at Thayetmyo on the 2nd January and at Akyab on the 17th February. The highest temperature in the sun, 162°, was recorded at Thayetmyo in May; 158·20 was recorded at Toungoo in May; and 156 at Rangoon in April. Judging from the returns, Rangoon possesses the worst climate of those stations which now furnish trustworthy returns.

Rain-fall.

303. The rain-fall, which commenced late, was considerably above the average in 1877. Heavy rain-fall in the months of July and August caused the inundation of a large portion of the cultivated area of the Rangoon district, the drainage of which should flow into the Hline and Irrawaddy rivers, but was forced back by a rise of the latter river, which became pent up where it flows between embankments. The first rise occurred on 15th August; it began to subside on 22nd August, and for ten or eleven days continued to subside, when the people commenced re-planting over the area which had been destroyed; but with the next change of the moon came another rise, which lasted for ten days, and destroyed all the plants which had been put down after the subsidence of the first inundation. When this deluge subsided it was too late to plant again, and 65,339 acres of rice were irretrievably lost in the Rangoon district alone.

Vital Statistics of Jails.

Sanitary condition of jails.

304. The accommodation in the jails of the province remained the same during 1877 as in the previous year. At Rangoon, Akyab, and Kyouk-hpyoo there was some temporary overcrowding; but it was only at Henzada and Shwe-gyeen that the daily average number of prisoners confined throughout the year was excessive. The sanitary condition of the jails was on the whole satisfactory, but there were some exceptions. In the Moulmein Jail, the

water-supply was suspected to be at fault, though every practicable precaution was taken to secure it from contamination. The jail is close to and stands at a lower level than an old graveyard; and in former years the dry-earth system of conservancy was not in force, the excreta of over 1,600 prisoners being disposed of in cess-pits inside the jail. It is now feared that nothing will ever make this jail as healthy as it should be. The old jail at Akyab has always been liable to outbreaks of cholera whenever the disease appeared in its vicinity. The probable cause of this was the want of sufficient space within the walls, owing to which light and heat never penetrated to some parts of the enclosure. It is hoped that the occupation of the new jail and the employment of the prisoners during the day in a separate work-yard will result in immunity from these attacks of cholera; but as the consumption of opium has increased enormously—tenfold it is said—in Arakan during the past ten years, heavy mortality must always be expected among newly-admitted prisoners in that division.

Mortality.

805. There were 4,074 prisoners admitted into hospital, or 728 more than in the previous year; and the daily average number of sick was 186, or 81 more than in 1876, though the daily average number of convicts was less. There were in all 252 deaths, an increase of 125; and the rate of mortality was 55 per mille of daily average strength, against 26·8 in 1876 and 28·5 in 1875. The year 1877 was thus the most unhealthy there has been since 1866. This was caused by cholera, which appeared in 10 different jails. It assumed a very severe epidemic form in the Akyab Jail during the month of June; and there can be little doubt that nine deaths at Tavoy and 14 at Henzada, attributed at first to diarrhœa and dysentery, were really due to cholera. If these 23 cases be included, the number of deaths from cholera was 106, or 42·07 per cent. of the whole number of deaths from all causes. The mortality from diarrhœa and dysentery was also very heavy, especially at Akyab and Moulmein, the total number of deaths being 64, against 25 in the previous year. At Akyab, most of the mortality from these diseases was due to the fact that large numbers of the prisoners, particularly those transferred from Kyouk-hpyoo, were confirmed opium-eaters, and thus very subject to such complaints. In fact, of 91 deaths at Akyab, 45 were due to cholera, 33 to diarrhœa, dysentery or anæmia, and only three to other causes.

Remittent fevers caused 211 admissions to hospital and nine deaths; and intermittent fevers, 587 admissions to hospital and 11 deaths; and both were thus more prevalent than in 1876. There were only two deaths from small-pox, and they occurred in the Thayetmyo Jail. The rate of mortality was, as usual, highest among prisoners who had been but a short time in jail, and lowest among those who had been some time in confinement.

Vital Statistics of General Population.

Registration

806. There was no change in the machinery for the registration of vital statistics during 1877. They have been collected, as heretofore, by the head-men of villages, who send them quarterly to the Extra Assistant Commissioners of townships, by whom the village returns are condensed and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners. Registration, though shewing a tendency to improve, still continues to be very imperfectly performed in some districts. It appears to be hopeless, under the present system, to obtain anything approaching accuracy in the reports of births and deaths sent from Karen hamlets and villages, in which it sometimes happens that neither the village head-men nor their friends can read or write. It is the opinion of most experienced district officers that any very energetic attempt to enforce prompt and correct reports of births, deaths, and marriages under the present system from the village head-men of the province would result in numerous resignations amongst them. At Thayetmyo, a system for the registration of vital statistics was devised, which, it was anticipated, would in all probability ensure much greater accuracy, while lightening the work of village head-men. A trial of this plan was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. It consists in supplying each village head-man with coloured counterfoil forms, bound in books, each page containing triplicate forms,—white paper being used for the registration of births, yellow for deaths, and blue for marriages, each colour being bound separately. On the occurrence of a birth, death, or marriage, the duty of the village head-man is to enter himself—or, if unable to write, to get some person able to do so to enter for him—the occurrence in the appropriate book in triplicate. The two outer forms being torn off, the head-man is held responsible that the house-owner, or some friend or relation of his, is despatched the same day with the record to the nearest official, revenue collector, village policeman, or officer in charge of the nearest police station—who, on receipt, forwards one copy to the township officer, the other to the Deputy Commissioner direct. The former officer prepares the township return for transmission to the Deputy Commissioner, together with the original triplicate vouchers. The Deputy Commissioner, on receipt of all the township returns, checks them by the reports received direct by him, and, all pages of the books having serial numbers (a record of which is kept in the office of the Deputy Commissioner), discrepancies can be discovered and the village to which a missing foil was issued can be traced. This system has been in operation for some time in the Thayetmyo district; and it would appear

that it has worked well, the births registered during the last quarter of 1877 having been at the rate of 30·88 per 1,000 of population, and the deaths 8·76 per 1,000, the rate for the two first quarters having been for births 19·72, and for deaths 9·22, per 1,000 of population. No better result could be desired, especially when the bad way in which registration was previously done in the Thayetmyo district is borne in mind. It is not unreasonable to hope that what has been done in one district may be accomplished in all.

Births.

307. The population of the province in 1877, as furnished by district officers, was 2,934,981, as compared with 2,866,473 in 1876. The births recorded were 61,878, as compared with 57,007 during 1876. The ratio of births per 1,000 of population last year was 21·07, as compared with 19·88 during 1876. Making all allowance for the preponderance of the male over the female population, especially of unmarried males, natives of India, in the large towns, which the census of 1872 shewed, the foregoing ratios are absurd. The true birth-rate is certainly not under 30 per 1,000 all over the province. Registration of births was especially badly performed in the towns of Rangoon, Henzada, Moulmein, Toungoo, Allanmyo, Akyab, and in the districts of Henzada, Prome, Thonkwa, Moulmein, Toungoo, and Shwe-gyeen. Registration of births and deaths in municipal towns is made compulsory by the municipal bye-laws. In small villages and towns, such occurrences are more likely to become known and reported; but in large towns, they may very easily escape notice, and, although their bye-laws provide penalties for not reporting them, those penalties are seldom or never enforced. The rates shewn for the towns of Kyangheen and Myanoung—*viz.*, 61·51 and 115·82 per 1,000—are equally absurd in the other extreme, and probably have arisen from the births in the townships having been included in the returns from those towns. Taking the district of Henzada with the towns of Kyangheen and Myanoung, the birth-rate recorded was 15·65 per 1,000. The returns received show that 105 males were born to 100 females, that the excess of births over deaths was only four per 1,000, and that in 12 towns and in only one district the deaths exceeded the births reported.

Deaths.

308. The number of deaths from all causes recorded was 52,214, as compared with 42,401 during the previous year. The excess has been caused by a slight improvement in registration, but principally by the greater prevalence of cholera, fevers, and bowel-complaints. The deaths from these three diseases were 7,276, 26,001, and 6,879, as compared with 3,678, 24,728, and 5,269 during 1876. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox, and a large increase in the number of deaths registered from all other causes, which were 9,281 in 1877, as compared with 6,905 during 1876. It may be safely inferred, from comparing the statistics of last year with those of previous years, that 1877 was an unusually unhealthy year in Burma. The total death-rate was 17·44 per 1,000, compared with a mean rate of 13·71 per 1,000 during the previous five years. The districts in which the death-rate recorded was below 18 per 1,000, and in which presumably registration was very badly performed, were those of Akyab, Rangoon, Thonkwa, Bassein, Henzada, Prome, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Toungoo. It appears to have been fairly done in other districts. The death-rate in the towns, 34·73 per 1,000, was high, and deaths were probably recorded in them with greater accuracy than has ever before been attained. The towns of Henzada and Allanmyo appear to be the only exceptions. The remarks made regarding the absurd record of births in the towns of Kyangheen and Myanoung equally apply to the high recorded rate of mortality, and the cause would appear to be the same. Cholera caused the high rate of mortality in the towns of Akyab and Prome. The months of July and August were apparently the most unhealthy, the death-rate per 1,000 having reached 1·70 and 1·71, as compared with 1·20 in the month of February, which was the healthiest month throughout the year.

Cholera.

309. Cholera, which had caused 3,678 deaths during 1876, and which had assumed an epidemic form in Akyab and Prome and in a part of the Kyouk-hpyoo district during the year 1876, caused 142 deaths in Akyab during January 1877. Deaths from it were reported during this month in every district in the province, excepting Sandoway in the south of Arakan, Mergui in the extreme south of Tenasserim, and Shwe-gyeen and Toungoo in the valley of the Sittang river. The first-mentioned district remained free from the disease until July, Mergui until May, Shwe-gyeen and Toungoo until October. The greatest number of deaths were in July 832, in August 740, and in April 725,—the total number of deaths reported from it having been 7,276, which was the highest recorded mortality from the disease since 1873, when 8,109 deaths from it were reported. This province had been, it is said, singularly free from cholera in former years, although there are no statistics to prove or disprove the assertion. Since vital statistics have been first recorded, no year has passed by with complete immunity from the disease; but the epidemic which commenced in 1876 has caused more deaths up to the time of writing than any previous epidemic of which there is any record.

Small-pox.

310. Small-pox cannot be said to have prevailed to any great extent. There were 1,230 deaths, as compared with 1,335 in 1876. The disease was imported into the town of Moulmein in November by the ship "Euxine" (from the opposite coast of Madras), with

a large number of coolies on board, amongst whom the disease had broken out. Twenty were admitted into hospital, of whom six died. In the following month the disease spread in the town, causing 62 deaths, and continued to be very fatal in the present year. Nothing was known by the authorities at Moulmein of the presence of small-pox amongst the coolies on board the "Euxine" until they had landed and were dispersed amongst the inhabitants of the town. There were only 33 deaths from small-pox in the Arakan division.

Other diseases.

311. The deaths attributed to fevers in 1877 were in excess of those reported in former years, amounting to 26,001. The fevers of Burma are, generally speaking, ephemeral,—mild intermittent, or simple continued, severe and fatal paludal fevers being the exception. The deaths from bowel-complaints shew a large increase—6,879, as compared with 5,269 in 1876.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

312. The suicidal deaths were 79 last year, as compared with 49 in 1876. Reported deaths from this cause have never been so numerous heretofore; they have shewn very little variation from year to year. The greatest increase was in the Rangoon district, which suffered severelyf rom the effects of floods. The deaths from accident were 263, as compared with 280 during the previous year. The number killed by snakes or wild animals was 205, as compared with 157 during 1876.

Vaccination.

Agency of vaccination.

313. The constitution of the Vaccination Department remained the same throughout the year 1877-78. The following statement shows the total sanctioned strength of the Department :—

Staff of the Vaccination Department.	Paid from Provincial funds.	Paid from Local funds	Paid from Municipal funds.
	£	£	£.
1 Provincial Superintendent . . .	180	.	..
2 Native Superintendents	120	.	..
10 First Class Vaccinators .. .	339	.	..
21 Second Class do.	..	327	210

The Native Superintendents and all the vaccinators were employed in civil hospitals and dispensaries during the non-vaccinating season,—from May to September. Many of the vaccinators have made themselves very useful to civil medical officers in the civil hospitals of the province, as assistants, clerks, &c.; and, in consequence, there is reason to fear that they have not been as exclusively employed in the performance of the work for which they are paid as the nature of it demanded.

Operations of the year.

314. The following is an abstract shewing the total number vaccinated, and the numbers successful and unsuccessful, during each month of the official year 1877-78 :—

Months.	Number vaccinated	Successful	Unsuccessful including doubtful, &c	Total.	Average percentage successful.
April 1877	2,952	2,388	564	2,952	80 96
May	2,922	1,643	379	2,022	81 25
June	1,207	1,006	201	1,207	83 34
July	952	543	107	652	82 58
August	262	138	121	262	52 67
September	386	270	116	386	69 94
October	520	414	106	520	79 61
November	816	603	213	816	73 89
December	2,325	1,962	363	2,325	84 38
January 1878	3,502	2,837	665	3 502	81 01
February	4,393	3,744	649	4,393	85 28
March	4,420	3,801	619	4,420	85·90
Total ..	23,457	19,351	4,106	23,457	82·40
Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan	44	20	24	44	..
Rangoon Jail	331	192	139	331	..
Military hospital	444	233	211	444	..
Grand Total ..	24,276	19,796	4,480	24,276	81·54

The total number vaccinated, 24,276, and the number successfully vaccinated, 19·796, were less last year than during the previous two years. The percentage of successful cases was 82·07, as compared with 83·65 in 1876-77. The following statement shews the number vaccinated and the number successful during the previous five years. Vaccination had made steady progress in previous years, but in 1877 there was a falling-off. The lymph supplied at the commencement of the season failed extensively. Constant supplies were sent to all stations, but owing to failures in the lymph itself, and to carelessness on the part of vaccinators in allowing their supplies to die out after vaccination had been successfully started, the season during which the work ought to have been at its height passed by, and in some districts very little work was done.

Years.	Total number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Percentage of successful cases.
1872-73	15,383	11,500	74·75
1873-74	18,062	13,921	77·06
1874-75	21,154	87,643	83·39
1875-76	24,381	20,112	82·49
1876-77	27,841	23,148	83·10

Supply of lymph.

315. Lymph was supplied to inoculators in the districts of Bassein and Thonkwa, and to several missionary establishments, and much successful vaccination not recorded in the report was effected in this manner. Vaccination was commenced in Mergui in October, but frequent supplies sent from Rangoon failed, and vaccination in consequence was not resumed until March. The supplies of lymph sent to Shwe-gyeen did not prove successful until January, and thus a great part of the season was lost. Of the total number vaccinated, only 3,813 were under one year of age. The inhabitants of this country are extremely averse from the vaccination or inoculation of infants. Arm to arm vaccination is seldom practised, as the people will not take their children who have vesicles fit to operate from to other people's houses, nor as a rule will they take children to other houses to be vaccinated. Only 638 persons were re-vaccinated, of whom only 120, or 18·80 per cent., were successfully vaccinated. Dispensary vaccination is very little resorted to, only 146 operations having been performed, of which only 70 were successful.

Expenditure.

316. The total cost of the Department, including cost of vaccinators paid by municipalities and local funds, was £1,295. The municipalities of Burma spend very little on vaccination. Rangoon spends only £60 annually, Moulmein £90, Bassein £30, and Henzada £30.

Sanitation.

Sanitation.

317. In rural localities little attention has yet been paid to sanitation. It is only in the chief towns of the province that anything has been done in this direction worthy of notice. In Rangoon, much care has been devoted to the subject, and the present condition of the town, if not all that could be desired, is at least creditable to the municipal authorities, whose diligence in this respect, notwithstanding many obstacles, has been unremitting. At the commencement of the year the conservancy of the town was placed under the charge of the Executive Engineer, and, while the cost has been considerably less than in 1876-77, the work has been equally well performed. A sufficient number of sweepers were entertained (not without difficulty) for the performance of the duty; but much opposition is met with in the enforcing of the most necessary sanitary regulations. A good deal of discussion has taken place regarding the present method of disposing of the night-soil by conveying it into the river in carts; but hitherto no better plan has been found practicable. The construction of drains was continued. A considerable outlay was incurred in building and improving municipal bazaars, which are indirectly of great benefit to the health of the town, by providing cleanly places for the retail sale of food. Tanks were excavated and low ground raised. The most important work of the year, however, was the provision of a good water-supply for the suburb of Poozoondoung, which has already been referred to in the chapter on municipalities. At Bassein, too, considerable sums of money have been devoted to the improvement of the drainage of the town and other sanitary measures. As yet, however, the filling up of low ground and the construction of drainage works have absorbed all the available funds. Conservancy has been but little attended to, the large area over which the town extends rendering any comprehensive scheme very difficult to devise. In Prome, also, sanitary

improvements continued to be prosecuted with due diligence. A Secretary and Engineer was appointed by the municipality, and proper surveys with a view to a comprehensive system of drainage were commenced. Of the sanitary condition of other towns, there is nothing to be said that has not been said in former years. Even in Moulmein, attempts to introduce efficient conservancy and other measures for the health of the town have only recently been made.

Emigration and Immigration.

318. Except within the limits of their own country, the Burmese are not a migratory people. There they shift about from one locality to another, as it best suits their trading or agricultural necessities and convenience; but there is little to induce emigration amongst the community generally. Spontaneous immigration is confined to Shans from the King of Burma's territories, and to natives of China, Bengal, and Madras. The Shans settle down in small village communities in the various districts, cultivating fruit and vegetables; and although, many of them, after accumulating some savings, find their way back to their country, there is little doubt that the number of permanent Shan settlers within our frontier is yearly increasing. The Bengalees come over from Chittagong into the Akyab district of Arakan, where there is an exceedingly scanty population, and large tracts of culturable land, of which they can get grants on the most reasonable terms. The great drawback in their case is the want of capital to conduct agricultural operations on anything approaching a large scale; but, as it is, some 500 families now settle down annually in the district. The Madrassees arrive in large numbers at the beginning of each rice-season. Their stay in the province extends from December to May or June, by which time they have saved considerable sums of money as rice-mill and ship coolies. There is a large and increasing Chinese population in every town and district in the province. They are admirable settlers, both as traders and agriculturists, of industrious, frugal, and peaceable habits, but most expert smugglers, and on that score a source of constant trouble to the excise authorities.

State immigration from Bengal.

319. This scheme of State immigration from Bengal collapsed in 1876-77, when orders were given to incur no further expenditure in connection with it. It was reckoned that over 6,000 of the immigrants brought from Bengal in 1874 and 1875 were still in Burma at the beginning of 1877-78, although it was hardly possible to trace them. The unrecovered debt represented by these men amounted to £7,600, and, although measures were taken during the year by the district officers, the only sum recovered was £2 10*s* 0*d*. from one immigrant in the Bassein district.

Immigration from Madras under the Burma Labour Act of 1876.

320. Between December 1877 and March 1878, 758 immigrants, including women and children, were brought over from Coconada under the provisions of the Burma Labour Act of 1876. It was thought that the terms offered by the Act would have attracted immigrants who would be induced to settle down permanently in Burma. The experiment has, however, been attended with disappointment and failure. According to the contracts entered into, Government bound itself to pay each immigrant monthly wages, varying from 6*s*. for boys and girls to 9*s*. for women and 14*s*. for men, it being expected that the demand for labour in the province would ensure immediate employment for them on their arrival. The result has not borne out this expectation, and further recruiting operations were stopped with the approval both of the Supreme Government and of the Secretary of State for India.

Medical Relief.

Dispensaries.

321. The number of dispensaries open during the year was 20, *viz.*, four in the Arakan division, ten in the Pegu division, and six in the Tenasserim division. A new dispensary was opened at Yandoon at the end of the year; but it is not included in the general statement, as it was only opened a few weeks before the year closed. A very handsome new hospital was opened at Moulmein in lieu of the former dilapidated old building, which has been pulled down. It is a large and commodious building. A very neat and compact dispensary was also erected at Bassein during the year, where it was much required. There has been a large increase of patients since it was opened, and it is not unlikely that another wing will be required. A commodious new hospital has been commenced at Akyab in a good situation. At Shwegyeen, also, a new dispensary was opened in May, and the old building removed. At Rangoon, it was found necessary to increase the accommodation for native patients by erecting a ward on the ground-floor. All the other dispensaries are in good repair, and, generally speaking, adapted to requirements. Committees composed of official and non-official members supervise the dispensaries at all the stations, and meet monthly. In all 72,584 cases were treated.

Most prevalent diseases.

322. The prevailing diseases were as follows:—

Malarious fevers	12,818 cases
Ulcers	6,532 "
Injuries	6,367 "
Ophthalmia	4,744 "
Worms	4,527 "
Respiratory affections.	3,668 "
Rheumatic do.	3,551 "
Diarrhœa	2,907 "
Abscess, boils, and whitlow	2,601 "
Dysentery	2,480 "
Skin diseases	2,304 "
Syphilitic affections..	1,122 "
Cholera	321 "
Small-pox	119 "

The most noticeable feature under this head is the large number of cases of wounds and injuries treated. The number of admissions from this cause ranked third on the list,—a fact which shews pretty conclusively that the people duly appreciate European surgical skill. On the other hand, the number of cases of cholera treated seems small. Judging from the returns, cholera would seem to have prevailed more extensively at Mergui than at any other station, as more than one-third of the total admissions occurred in this small town; but this is perhaps what might have been expected from its well-known insanitary condition. Sandoway likewise appears to have suffered severely for its size, as it is credited with the highest number of admissions after Mergui. The number of cases of small-pox treated was insignificant.

Attendance and treatment of patients.

323. The total number of patients, both in-door and out-door, amounted to 72,584, against 69,673, in 1876, being an increase of 2,909. Of this number, however, 1,101 are due to the Pahpoon and Ngathain-gyoung dispensaries being included in the returns this year for the first time, which leaves the nett increase for the year among the remaining dispensaries at 1,808. The total daily average attendance at all the dispensaries was 970·60, against 977·34 in 1876 and 941·61 in 1875. The average daily attendance of women was 132·72 and of children 100·19, so that nearly one-fourth of the patients attending daily were women and children. Of the total treated, 49,873 were men, 10,377 were women, and 11,960 were children; 2,057 were Europeans, 3,668 were Eurasians, 12,500 Hindoos, 13,224 were Mahomedans, 31,528 were Burmese, and 8,825 were of other races. The Burmese therefore formed nearly a half of the native patients treated. There were 846 deaths amongst 6,831 in-patients,—a mortality of 12·37 per cent. It is notorious, however, that in all our hospitals a large number of the fatal cases are brought in only when they are past all medical skill. The deaths amongst the out-patients are not shewn in the new form of returns, but the ascertained mortality in this class is always very trifling. Ninety major operations were performed, with nine deaths, being a mortality of 10 per cent. Many of these operations were of an important character. One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four minor operations are recorded; and some of these were performed by subordinates. No death resulted from a minor operation.

Income and expenditure.

324. The total income amounted to £21,654, against £11,726 in 1876. Of this sum, £1,279 was received by subscription from Europeans and £547 from natives, total, £18,258. The expenditure amounted to £11,768, against £8,062 in 1876. The total balance remaining at credit on the 31st December 877 amounted to £9,885. It was ruled during the year that the dispensaries were to become more self-supporting for the future, and that, while Government would bear the cost of medical salaries and furnish all European medicines, surgical instruments, and appliances, the Dispensary Fund was to defray the cost of servants' wages, diet of paupers, bazaar medicines, and all other contingencies. This change has been introduced from 1st April 1878. The want of additional subordinate aid has been much felt, and great inconvenience experienced in consequence. The number of hospital assistants fixed for this province at present is 58; but on the 31st December 1877 there were only 43 present for duty. The consequence has been that it has been necessary to postpone the opening of any new dispensaries, and to refuse all leave. The great pressure on the Bengal Medical Department to supply medical aid to the famine districts in the Madras presidency has prevented the vacancies in Burma being filled up.

Lock hospitals.

325. There were eight lock hospitals open throughout the year 1877, as in the previous year. At Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo, rules under clause 7, section 19, Act XXII. of 1864 (the Cantonment Act) are in force; while at the other five stations, the law applied is the Contagious Diseases Act of 1868, and rules framed under it. The two systems are by no means identical. Both are necessarily framed with especial care to avoid the possibility of oppression, and under neither is wide discretionary power left in the hands of the police or other authorities. But the Contagious Diseases Act, and the rules made under it, certainly contain more stringent provisions and more effective means of attaining the object in view than exist under the other system.

Venereal disease.

326. There were in all about 1,100 prostitutes on the registers, against 1,003 in 1876; but there was a more than corresponding increase in the amount of sickness prevalent amongst them, 1,132 cases being recorded in 1877, against 990 in 1876. Among the European troops in the garrisons of Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo, sickness on the whole increased. In Rangoon there were 276 cases per mille of average strength,—a higher proportion than has ever occurred since the lock hospital was established. The average number of prostitutes simultaneously on the registers at all eight stations during the year was about 668, and the average number who attended examination was 483, or 72·3 per cent.,—a much smaller proportion than in 1876 and 1875, when the attendance was about 90 and 87 per cent. respectively. Thus, with an increased number of prostitutes registered, there was a more than commensurate increase of disease, both among the women themselves and among the European soldiers; and the examinations, which are the most essential portion of the system, were less stringently carried out than in former years. The falling-off in all these respects occurred chiefly in Rangoon, where the numbers dealt with far exceed those at any other station. Of the total of 1,100 registered, 705 belonged to Rangoon; and among these there were 950 cases of sickness, while the average attendance at the periodical examinations was about 65 per cent., or less than at any other hospital. At Moulmein, an average of 66 women were on the register during the year, though there were only 49 remaining on the 31st December. The total number registered was 106, and there were 84 cases of disease among them. The average attendance at examinations was 57, defaulters numbering 91, against 42 in 1876. Among the civil population, venereal disease was reported to have increased steadily from 159 cases in 1874 to 292 in 1877, and there was a slight increase among the troops. At Moulmein, the proportion of registered prostitutes to the general population was one to 1,053. At Akyab, it was one to 323, and during the past four years, so far as can be judged from the hospital returns, there has not been much increase of disease there. Among the Arakanese, only eight cases of clandestine prostitution were detected, and there were no Arakanese women on the register at the end of the year. At Thayetmyo, both civil and medical authorities exerted themselves to carry out the rules efficiently, with such success that only 60 per mille of the garrison contracted venereal disease in the station.

Cost of lock hospitals.

327. The total cost of the lock hospitals in the province during the year under review amounted to £2,577, as compared with £1,971 in the previous year. The receipts aggregated £502, or a decrease of £111 as compared with those of 1876.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Scheme of education.

328. It is now five years since the general scheme of education in operation in this province was first organized. Its main features are, first of all, the encouragement and development of the native lay and monastic schools; secondly, the affiliation of these to the middle class schools by assimilating the curricula, awarding scholarships, and other expedients; and, thirdly, the provision of higher education for those who have fitted themselves for it by passing through the middle class course. All the educational institutions in the province were for the first time to be included in one complete system. It was laid down as an essential principle that the different classes of schools were to be kept entirely separate, and were to pursue fixed courses of study. No pupil was to be admitted into a school of any grade who was not qualified to begin the course prescribed for that grade. Special stress was laid on the value of the native monastic primary schools, and the necessity of making them the foundation on which all subsequent operations should be based. Such is briefly the plan on which the Education Department works, and by which its success is to be measured. During the year under review, there was but little progress to record as regards middle and higher class education. The number of schools and pupils under instruction does not appear to have increased, nor is the quality of the teaching reported to have improved. Among the primary schools, on the other hand, the influence of the Department continued to extend. The number of these under supervision largely increased, and some improvement was observable in the attainments of the pupils. The figures given are as follows:—There were altogether 3,174 schools, with 65,895 scholars, on the books of the Department, against 1,310 schools, with 47,787 scholars, in the previous year. The percentage of pupils at school to the general population was thus 2·24. The number of Government schools remained the same, 27; Missionary schools fell from 32 to 24; and those of other classes rose from 1,251 to 3,123. There were 2,146 pupils in Government and 3,375 in Missionary schools, against 2,237 and 3,378 respectively in 1876-77; while the number at other institutions was 60,374, against 42,172 in the previous year. In the year under review, however, under the head of "others," every school known to exist appears to be included in the returns, instead of, as formerly, only those which were actually inspected and adjudged successful under some standard. There are thus 788 schools which were not visited, with an estimated total of 4,669 pupils, taken into account. Even after deducting these, 2,635 schools, with 55,705 pupils, remain, against 1,251 schools and 42,172 pupils in 1876-77. It is not, however, to be inferred from these statistics that education has been more widely spread, or that a large number of new schools have been opened. What the figures really indicate is that more schools have been visited, and that the work of supervision has been very much more actively prosecuted than it ever was before. The Government cess schools at Moungdoo and Cheduba in Arakan were closed; a school of the same class was re-opened at Ramree; and orders were issued for the opening of a middle class school at Yuatoung. The closing of an American Baptist Mission girls' school, with its auxiliary school at Henzada, and of five of the latter class at Moulmein, and the transfer of two girls' schools formerly classed as Missionary to the class "others," account for the decrease of Missionary schools.

Expenditure.

329. The accounts shew a total expenditure of £46,349, or £2,862 more than in 1876-77. The cost of the Department to Government was £33,134, against £31,456 in the previous year. It would seem that there has been a decrease of £1,019 in the cost of the various classes of aided non-indigenous schools, of £550 in the rewards granted to pupils and teachers in indigenous schools, of £443 under the heads of direction and inspection, and of £676 in other items. The increase occurred under the head of grants from local cess funds. £2,986 were spent from this source on buildings for the high school at Rangoon, and for Government schools at Bassein, Yandoon, and Pantanau; and there was an increment of £548 expended under other heads on Government schools. Of the total amount contributed by the State for educational purposes, 56 per cent. was devoted exclusively to non-indigenous schools, Government and aided, and seven per cent. to indigenous schools, the remaining 37 per cent. consisting of items beneficial to both alike. If these common items be divided rateably between the two, it will appear that indigenous schools, with nearly ten times as many pupils, receive about one-tenth as much State aid as the non-indigenous. Comparison by numbers is in this instance, however, hardly a fair criterion by which to judge of the reasonableness of the expenditure. Besides Mission schools and Government primary schools, the middle and higher schools in

the province are without exception non-indigenous, and in these the cost of education must necessarily be enormously higher than in the indigenous primary schools. At the same time, there can be no reasonable doubt that a larger proportion of the educational funds ought to be allotted to the indigenous schools, which constitute a most valuable primary educational agency. The indigenous schools are partly monastic and partly lay. As an agency for moral training, the value of the monastic schools is incalculable; viewed as an agency for secular education, their value seems to have been overrated. Priestly exclusiveness, jealousy of European books and methods, and the interruption of monastery duties, mar their usefulness. Much more is to be expected from the lay schools, although they are scarcely more than one-tenth as numerous as the monastic. They are for the most part self-supporting, and in many of them an excellent primary education is imparted. Twenty-two indigenous schools receive aid in the form of assistant teachers paid by Government. If, as would appear from the names of the head teachers, all but four of these are under lay management, no great progress has yet been made in overcoming the prejudices of the monks in this respect. Efforts are made to induce promising scholars from monasteries to attend the normal class of the Rangoon High School. As in previous years, assistance of this kind was productive of excellent results. The average attendance at each of the 22 schools was 57, or three times as high as the general average of the whole province, and the attainments of the pupils were very favourably reported on. During the year a large addition was sanctioned to the number of assistant teachers, and the scale of their salaries was also raised.

High school.

330. In the statistical tables for 1877-78, schools are graded, not as formerly, according to the position they are intended ultimately to occupy, but according to their actual performance; and this is no doubt the correct method. The alteration, however, renders a close comparison of the statistics and accounts of this and former years in many respects impossible. There are five schools whose proficiency entitles them to the denomination "higher class," namely, the high school at Rangoon, the district school at Moulmein, and three aided mixed schools at Moulmein, Bassein, and Toungoo. In the last two, the medium of instruction is the Karen language. In none of these, however, is the higher class course pursued by all the pupils. The total number in the higher departments of all put together is but 42. That their attainments are not underrated, is pretty clearly shown by the fact that only five students presented themselves for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, and that not one passed. All five were from the Rangoon High School, where the higher department consists of 14 students. Their attainments were such as to shew that no fault is attributable to the instruction given, for in no subject was there a common failure. None of the higher department staff of the high school had arrived before the close of the year, though their engagement had been determined on. At the town school at Moulmein, five boys and three girls were receiving a higher education. The management of this school in Mr. W. G. St. Clair's hands is excellent, and the attainments of the pupils, who are mostly of European descent, are correspondingly good. The excellent Karen school conducted by the Baptist missionaries at Bassein is designed to be a normal school, and the higher department scholars, six in number, are adults. The Toungoo School has 11 scholars receiving higher instruction. Mathematics are well taught, but Burmese is neglected. All these are but portions, it must be remembered, of large schools which appear in the returns under the heading "higher class," notwithstanding that the bulk of the pupils are receiving only middle and primary instruction. The figures for each department are given separately in the case of the Rangoon High School only. It is thus impossible to discover how much is really spent on higher education, or what the comparative cost per pupil at various institutions is.

Middle class schools.

331. The account given of the middle class schools is by no means satisfactory. It is said that some institutions formerly graded as middle class are not worthy of the name; that none are following out the course of study laid down in the scheme sanctioned by Government; and that English is almost everywhere taught at the expense of other subjects, and is used instead of the vernacular as the medium of instruction. The intention of those who framed the curriculum of study was that English should be learnt optionally as a classic, and that all other subjects should be taught through the language of the country. This intention has been frustrated in practice, partly by the disinclination of parents and pupils to be guided by it, and partly by the force of circumstances. This result is not to be wondered at. Before middle class education can be given in the vernacular, there must be, first, a good supply of suitable text-books in the vernacular, and, secondly, good normal schools for the training of native teachers. As yet, neither of these can be said to exist. English, on the other hand, is not only useful in itself, but is the key which at once opens the door of almost all knowledge. The attempt to reduce it in middle class schools to the position of a classic is futile. It is quite natural that parents who desire their chidren to receive anything beyond a merely elementary training should send them to schools where English is taught, and that the teachers should have recourse to English as the medium of instruction. From the fact that the scheme of middle class

education elaborated five years ago has not been carried out, the inference to be drawn is not necessarily that the middle class schools are inefficient, but rather that the scheme of middle class education demands thorough revision. The returns shew a total of 15 middle class schools to have been in existence on the 31st March 1878. Eight of these were Government institutions, and seven aided. In the former, there were in all 658 pupils on the rolls; the average daily attendance was 542; and the mean annual cost to Government of educating each pupil was £6 15*s* 11¾*d*. The aided schools had 1,399 pupils on the rolls, with an average daily attendance of 1,132; and the mean cost to Government of each pupil was 17*s* 7⅛*d*. As far as Government schools are concerned, these figures are somewhat misleading. None but the Bassein District School teach up to the middle class course. The rest are graded as such because their establishment is on that scale, but the function they performed during the year was that of primary schools. The contrast between the Government and aided schools in the cost per pupil is much heightened by this explanation, and would seem to indicate that some at least of the Government schools have been planted in fields already pre-occupied, or in places where there is no real demand for middle class education.

Government primary schools.

332. There were 14 Government cess schools open at the end of the year, or one less than on the 31st March 1877. The total number of pupils on the rolls rose from 569 to 612; but the daily average was 488, against 496 in the previous year. The receipts from Government are shewn as £2,305,—an increase of £486; and the cost to Government of educating each pupil rose accordingly from £3 13*s* 3⅞*d* to £4 2*s* 9¾*d* These schools appear on the whole to have prospered little better than in 1876-77. They have not occupied the place intended for them in the general scheme of education. Nearly all of them are Anglo-Vernacular. They were established for the purpose of connecting the indigenous with the middle class schools. A vernacular admittance-test was to be enforced, by which incompetent pupils should be weeded out and candidates should be compelled to work hard in the primary vernacular schools in order to win an entrance to the Anglo-Vernacular, and it was expected that a wholesome impulse would thus be given to the former. The anticipation appears reasonable enough, considering the prevalent demand for English instruction; but it has been disappointed. Whether or not the test could with some perseverance have been enforced without endangering the school's existence may be open to question. That it ought at any price to have been enforced by the Heads of the Department is beyond doubt. Its enforcement is an essential condition of the usefulness of the schools, which, if useless, might better have been closed without delay. Some system of entrance examination for admission to these schools will be brought into operation. Those that fail to survive such a trial may without regret be closed, especially when it is borne in mind that these schools exist in most cases for the benefit of town children, while they are paid for from taxes levied on the rural, and principally the agricultural, population. The number of days in the year, and the number of hours per diem, during which work is carried on appears to vary considerably in the different classes of schools. Indigenous schools are the most industrious, and Government middle class schools the least industrious, class. The need of some reform has been suggested. Certainly five hours a day for 200 days a year, the time which Government middle class schools work, seems too little.

Aided primary schools.

333. A number of aided institutions remain to be noticed. Their curriculum is for the most part similar to that of the Anglo-Vernacular cess schools, but their efficiency is considerably greater. The prevailing fault of both is that too much attention is paid to English at the expense of other subjects, and especially of the vernacular. The aided schools are characterized by energetic management however, which in the cess schools is wanting; the instruction given is, on the whole, sounder and less one-sided; and the cost to Government is smaller. Some of them appear to be deserving of high commendation; and of these it may be said, without making an invidious distinction, that the St. Paul's School at Rangoon and the aided Karen mixed schools at Rangoon and Bassein are entitled, from their size and importance, to special mention. The first has 385 pupils, the bulk of whom are in the lower department. The instruction is said to be careful and very varied. The second has 198 pupils, both male and female, and an excellent staff of teachers. At the last, there are 185 students of both sexes, some of whom are adults. This school seems to embody the beau ideal of the Department more completely than any other in the province, although at present it has no middle department, all the middle department students having risen to the higher department, and none of the lower being sufficiently advanced to take their place. Of the expenditure, five per cent. is provided for by the Baptist Missionary Society in America, 16 per cent. by Government, and the remaining 79 per cent. by the voluntary contributions of the rich Karen community in Bassein. St. John's College at Rangoon, under the management of the S. P. G. Society, is the largest school in the province. When it was inspected, there were 378 day-scholars and 112 boarders present. The teaching staff, though energetic, is small and inadequate. The school, which receives a large grant-in-aid annually from Government, is deservedly popular with the Burmese.

Agency of inspection.

334. The duty of inspection is entrusted mainly to the Deputy Inspectors, who are natives of the country. There were till recently nine of these officers. In 1877, however, it was found that some re-arrangement of the inspecting agency was needed, the work being too light in some districts and too heavy in others. It was proposed, accordingly, to place all the three districts of the Arakan division under a single Deputy Inspector, and the three littoral districts of the Tenasserim division under another. Two Deputy Inspectorships—that of Kyouk-hpyoo and Sandoway, and that of Tavoy and Mergui, where the work is light—were thus to be abolished ; and it was proposed to substitute for them a Junior Inspectorship, to be held by a European officer, who should be in charge of the two new circles of inspection. The change was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in September 1877, on the understanding that, if the interests of primary education should be found on experience to suffer by it, the two abolished appointments should be revived. The advantage of the arrangement is that, while the additional duty does not overtax the two Deputy Inspectors, the senior Inspector is freed from the necessity he was formerly under, of making long journeys on the coast from Akyab to Mergui, and can devote the whole of his time to the inland districts.

Rewards for results.

335. There were 2,295 monastic and 331 lay primary schools inspected during the year, and £1,559 were distributed as rewards for results amongst 661 of the former and 216 of the latter. Of pupils in lay schools, 18·1 per cent. won prizes, while the proportion in monastic schools was only 4·4. The lay schools were thus apparently in a much higher state of efficiency than the monastic. The average amount earned in each school was on the whole 12*s*. In those aided by assistant teachers, the average was £14. No comparison of any value can be instituted between the numbers who obtained rewards by the various standards during the past two years, for the funds available for rewards were less in 1877-78 than in 1876-77, and were quite inadequate ; and the standards had practically to be raised accordingly by the Deputy Inspectors, until they were authoritatively revised, and higher standards sanctioned by Government. Although it is to be feared the distribution of rewards is in some districts rather indiscriminate at present, on the whole the work of the Deputy Inspectors was found, where tested, to be intelligently and honestly performed. It was intended, when they were first appointed, that they should visit every part of their districts twice a year ; but many of them have relaxed their diligence somewhat in this respect. So far as the enlarged areas under their control will permit, the original rule of two tours annually will be insisted on, notwithstanding that it may not be possible to distribute rewards more than once a year.

Girls' schools.

336. There are no indigenous girls' schools, nor are female students allowed in the monasteries. Most of the female pupils in the province are at the lay mixed schools. The returns shew 341 such schools, with 9,361 pupils, both boys and girls, to have been under inspection during the year ; and 226 of these, with 8,727 pupils, were aided. The only Government girls' school—that at Rangoon—is classed as primary. There were 11 aided girls' schools, two middle class and the rest primary, and there were two higher class mixed schools, receiving aid from Government. All of these last are Missionary institutions. The total attendance of girls in all the schools of the province was 3,938. Of 2,571 who were at indigenous schools, 442, or 17 per cent., won prizes under the results system.

Technical instruction.

337. Under the head of technical education there is little to be said. At the Rangoon High School there is a normal class where cess school teachers and other students are instructed in the business of teaching. Of these the Director says :—"The recent outdrafts do not work as satisfactorily as the students of the old training school. They have been under the guidance, for the most part, of masters unacquainted with the language of the country and the associations of the people, and specially ignorant of the field of the normal students' subsequent activity." The average number in the class during the year was 23·91, of which 17·33 represent the vernacular portion. Drawing was taught in the Rangoon High School without any great success, the theory of perspective being omitted from the course of study. The failure of an attempt to teach medicine was reported last year. An experimental law class established in 1874-75 met with like ill success. It is suggested that some more popular form of instruction in both subjects may hereafter be usefully introduced. Even in land-measuring, a knowledge of which is needed by every tax-collector in the country, little or no progress is reported to have been made, though a special class was established to teach it at Pegu. Candidates could not be found with enough knowledge of arithmetic to enable them to profit by the instruction offered.

Requirements of the Education Department.

338. The most crying needs of the Education Department in Burma, mentioned in the order of their importance, appear to be,—1st, good vernacular school-books ; 2nd, the establishment of normal schools for the training of native teachers ; 3rd, the establishment and enforcement of suitable tests for the transition of pupils from the primary to the middle and from the middle to the high schools : 4th. a revision of the grant-in-aid rules.

so as to secure two objects,—(i.) that grants shall be given only to schools that satisfy the prescribed standards; and (ii.) that, so long as the conditions are fulfilled, the grants shall not be liable to sudden fluctuations, but be gradually reduced after a series of years. All these measures are at present under consideration. With regard, however, to the first, it may here be remarked that, although various expedients have from time to time been devised, and a great variety of literature has been printed and distributed in the vernacular, there are hardly any really good vernacular text-books yet in existence. The Vernacular Literature Committee was, for some unexplained reason, not convened during the 12 months. The *Education Gazette* was abolished at the close of the year. It had for some time past been gradually losing its subscribers; literary contributions were rarely received; and it was thought that the funds expended in supporting the paper might be more usefully employed in another way for the furtherance of the object with which it was started. A translator and editor of school-books has been appointed in the room of the editor of the Gazette. His employment is for the present the preparation of new editions of popular works now out of print. The Government Book Depôt began the year with a stock valued at £3,856; purchases amounting to £2,880 and sales amounting to £1,126 were effected; books were supplied gratuitously to the value of £129; and £4,980 worth of stock remained at the end of the year. Besides mere school-books, stationery, and mathemetical instruments, printed selections from the popular literature were procured and distributed.

Literature, Science, Art, and the Press.

Books published.

339. The number of books published during 1877 was 83, or 14 more than in the previous year. Of these, 16 were in English, 59 in the Vernacular, three in Indian classical languages, and five in more than one language. Six were educational and 77 non-educational in character. There were 41 original works and 20 translations, published during the year; and re-publications numbered 22, against 16 in 1876. The original works consisted, with one or two exceptions, of reports, tracts, and books on religious subjects, published by the American Baptist missionaries,—none of much importance. The re-publications comprised religious, dramatical, and miscellaneous works in the Burmese and Karen languages.

Vernacular literature.

340. The only publication deserving of note during the year is Major Fryer's edition of the "*Vutto Daya*." The Education Department printed the 2nd part of "*Mahauthata Wutta*" from the palm-leaf. Burmese current literature is represented by a few historical compilations in Arakan, and by several struggling periodicals. Modern composition is said to be characterized by want both of simplicity and pith; and to be long-spun and pedantic, turgid and illogical. In para. 536 of the Administration Report of 1872-73, mention is made of measures for collecting manucripts. The work has been deferred till the arrival of the Pali Professor, whose chief labour for some years to come will be collation and recension.

Rangoon Literary Society.

341. The Rangoon Literary Society has now been established 21 years. It has 143 subscribers,—a larger number than in any previous year: and its income was £270, apart from the annual grant from Government of £30. It is thus, of course, in a better position than ever for carrying out its design of affording facilities for mental culture. During the year, considerable improvement was effected in the Society's premises, and new books and periodicals have been added to its stock.

Presses.

342. There were two Government presses in the province,—one attached to the Secretariat, the other to the Rangoon Central Jail; and 12 private presses,—one in Akyab, eight in Rangoon, one in Bassein, and two in Moulmein. Twelve newspapers were published, of which two were issued daily, three twice, and seven once a week. There were also various advertising sheets; and four monthly magazines were published by the Baptist Mission and other religious bodies in English, Burmese, and Karen.